The Centre Reporter.

VIRTUE LIBERTY INDEPENDENCE

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900. NO. 23

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

KEPLER AND WETZEL ON THE TICKET FOR ASSEMBLY.

Harmony Prevails Throughout the Convention.—A Good Ticket.—Impeachment of Gov. Stone Demanded.

The Democratic County Convention met in the court house, at noon, Tuesday and in congratulatory remarks by chairman Johnson was called to order. Dr. F. K. White, of Philipsburg, was elected chairman by acclamation, and in a happy address congratulated the Democracy upon its bright prospects for victory.

The organization of the convention was then completed by electing the following officers by acclamation:

D. R. Foreman, Potter, and W. F. Smith, of Millheim, appointed to escort Dr. White to the chair.

Secretaries: H. N. McDowell, D. R. Wilson.

Tellers: G. W. Rumbarger, D. R. Foreman.

Reading Clerk: W. F. Smith.

Committee on Resolutions: J. C. Rowe, L. D. Orndorf, J. T. Merriman. D. W. Zerby, D. E. Robb, jr., W. H. Fry.

Walter Garrity read the order of business, which was adopted by the convention and followed as below.

Nominations for assembly being in order, the gentlemen named and vote of first ballot, were as follows:

J. W. Kepler,	58
Robert Foster,	21
J. H. Wetzel,	80
J. W. Conley,	9

Messrs, Wetzel and Kepler having received a majority of votes cast, were declared the nominees for assembly.

For Jury Commissioner, D. W. Harter, of Haines, and Fred Robb, jr., of Curtin, were named. Result of first ballot, Harter 25, Robb, 59. Mr. Robb was declared the nominee.

Mr. H. E. Fenlon nominated Hon. J. K. P. Hall, for renomination for congress, with the following congressional conferees: R. M. Foster, S. M. McQuistion and A. J. Graham. Carried unanimously.

For Chairman Wm. G. Runkle and John Bower were nominated. Upon which the following letter of withdrawal, by Mr. Runkle, was read:

To the Democracy of Centre County in Convention assembled:

About five or six years ago I was a candidate for County Chairman and withdrew in the interest of harmony. This year with the belief that I was fairly entitled to this recognition, having stepped aside before and without any intimation that my rights to the office would be disputed, I expressed a desire to receive this honor.

Relying upon an unbroken party custom to select a Chairman upon the judgment of the delegates sent to the Convention, I made no efforts to secure instructions and an expression of the voters. In view of the fact that my further candidacy may be misconstrued and disavowing any purpose of creating the semblance of party discord or factional spirit and thanking my friends for their generous offers of support, I now withdraw from the contest for County Chairman.

Very sincerely, W. G. Runkle.

There being no opposing candidate, John Bower was chosen Co. Chairman by acclamation.

The committee on resolutions reported a ringing platform, sound in every sentence, covering the wrongs and abuses, robbery by the Trusts, and astounding thefts, by officials under the National and State administrations. They were drawn by a master hand.

The work of convention having been finished, Senator Heinle was called upon and made a rattling speech, under repeated applause.

Mr. Fred Kurtz being called upon spoke briefly, closed by expressing a desire that the Democracy of Centre county have the credit of being the first to make a stand for the impeachment of Gov. Stone, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By a recent opinion unanimously pronounced by the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, Wm. A. Stone, Governor of this State, has been guilty of a wilful and flagrant violation of the fundamental law by his veto of the resolutions for an amendment to the Constitution providing for an honest registration and fair count of the votes; and,

Whereas, The said Governor William A. Stone, in appointing M. S. Quay to a seat in the United States Senate by a certificate in violation of the Constitution, as repeatedly declared by the United States Senate; and

Whereas, The said Governor William A. Stone has by eminent legal authority been adjudged guilty of a violation of the Constitution, in that he has by veto cut down the appropriation to the school fund one million dollars; therefore,

Resolved, that we demand the impeachment of Governor William A. Stone by the next Legislature, as provided for in Article VI, Section 3, of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Bellefonte N. W—Wm. Barnhart, Harry B. Kern, Thos. Caldwell.

Bellefonte S. W—Orion Miller, Jos. McMahon, Alf. Baum.

Bellefonte W. W—H. E. Fenlon.

Centre Hall—D. J. Meyer, Weston Smith.

Howard—D. R. Wilson.

Milesburg—W. H. Shope.

Millheim—James Smith, Samuel Weiser.

Philipsburg—F. K. White, E. G. Jones, T. G. McCausland, J. C. Rowe.

South Philipsburg—Chas. Wilcox.

State College—J. C. Sauers, M. S. McDowell.

Unionville—G. W. Rumberger.

Benner n—John F Grove; south, Sam. Markle.

Boggs, e—Jas Confer; n, J. Cokly; w J F Potter.

Curtin—D. E. Robb, jr.

College—W. A. Collins, Nath. Grove.

Ferguson, e—W. H. Fry, N. T. Krebs, J M Kubler; w, D. H. Kutzenbauder.

Gregg, n—Z E Wise; e, H. F. McManaway, C. S. Bartges, Green Decker; w, Moses Stover.

Halfmoon—D. J. Gates.

Haines, e—C L Reinhart, L D Orndorf; w, E A Bower, Wm Harter.

Harris, w—O W Stover, Ad Zeigler, Mich Hess.

Howard, w—C VanGorden, Burd. Butler.

Huston—W. P. Ardery.

Liberty—B S Brown.

Marion, w—M N Zeigler, F. E. Vonada.

Miles, e—W F Kreider; m, C P Stover, J N Moyer, J B Kreamer; w, A J Hazel.

Patton—Thos Huey.

Penn, w—W F Smith, W D Zerby, J F Rishel, D B Geary.

Potter, s—Mich Smith, R D Foreman, Walter Garrity; n, Geo Emerick, C W Slack.

Rush—n, W Frank, S Batchler; s, S Wayne, J. O. Rielly.

Snowshoe--e, J D Brown; w, Wm Kerns.

Spring--n, John Yearick; s, Per. Gentzel, Mich. Kerstetter; w, C. M Garbrick.

Taylor--J F Merryman.

Union--Wm [illegible]

Walker--e, [illegible]; m, W Fulton, John Hoy, jr; w, H A Brungart.

Worth--P W Young.

Boers Invited to Colorado.—Yes, And to Centre County.

Gov. Thomas has given his indorsement to a gigantic proposition, having for its object the bringing of the defeated Boers to the valley of the Platte in Colorado. The Union Pacific Land company proposes to give 1,000,000 acres of land. There is to be no charge for the gift, and the company will undertake to transport the Boers to Colorado, being repaid on the instalment plan after the communities are established and prosperous.

Even Centre county and Pennsylvania might invite Boers to very cheap lands. In our mountain districts are thousands of acres of valley lands that are left open from lumber operations and which can be cultivated. Many of these unplowed mountain valleys contain thousands of acres suited for Boer colonies, to raise fruits, vegetables, wheat, corn and potatoes, for summer pasturing of sheep and cattle. All of these mountain valleys are coursed by fresh water streams from numberless streams that never go dry. The Seven mountain district, Poe valley and Penns and Brush valley narrows sections, present openings of this kind. In many of these mountain flats are now thriving farms furnishing proof of what the unimproved can be brought up to, and Boer farmers, seeking new homes to escape British rule, would be a desirable population in these wilds bordering our civilization, in this land of Freedom where no British would dare molest or make them afraid.

Such of these sturdy and industrious people as have some means, can buy improved lands cheap, while the poor can get the unbroken soil for next to nothing. Let them come! Come in colonies or in families.

Welcome, Boers, to free America!

A Pension Bill Pending.

The bill now pending in Congress which provides for some changes in the dependent pension law is likely to pass. It fixes the minimum rate of pension at six dollars per month but the maximum remains at twelve dollars, and provides for determining the disability by considering each infirmity of the applicant for pension, thus showing the aggregate disability upon which the rating shall be made. The present law provides for the pensioning of the widow of a soldier whose income is not more than $96 per year. The change in this feature proposes to make this limit $250. The new bill is much more liberal than the one now in force.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

S. E. Holland of Williamsport and Helen M. Rudy, of State College.

Wm. Morrisey and Frances Kellerman, both of Vail, Pa.

Harris Stover, of Fiedler, and Florence Wolf, of Woodward.

W. M. Tarbert, of York county, and Lottie E. Mallory, of Rebersburg.

Thomas M. Gates and Mary M. Gardner, both of Rock Springs.

Horace G. Hunter, of Stormstown, and Anna Peightal, of McAlevys Fort.

Paul Jones and Kate Ogonick, both of Munson, Pa.

THE BRITISH IN PRETORIA.

General Robert's army has entered Pretoria, the Boer capital, after some hard fighting. When Roberts entered he found a deserted city, the Boers having withdrawn to one of their mountain fastnesses with all their equipments, where Roberts will have to do some hard fighting to dislodge them.

In a trap set by the Boers they captured an entire Irish regiment.

MEETS HIS DOOM.

HUMMEL HANGED IN THE WILLIAMSPORT JAIL YARD.

Execution of the Murderer Was Very Successful and He was Hanged Tuesday.—Meets His Death Bravely.

William Hummel, who murdered his wife and three step-childred at his home near Montgomery, Lycoming county, was hanged in the jail yard at Williamsport on Tuesday morning, and the murderer went down to his doom with a nerve and bravery which was astounding.

The hanging of this man with a brutish and leering countenance was the main topic of discussion in the Lumber City. The public interest was manifest, and in all parts the death penalty to be suffered by this murderer was the thought uppermost in the minds of the people. In it all not one had a word of sympathy for the doomed man. He was deserving of even more was the public sentiment.

In his last hours Hummel was apparently the least concerned. His thoughts were of an earthly nature and on his last night on earth he made beastial requests of Sheriff Gamble which were denied him.

The death watch was placed on him Monday. Hummel talked with the two deputies until nearly one o'clock in the morning, when he fell asleep on his couch and slept soundly until 5.40, when he arose, and about six o'clock was served with a hearty breakfast. He swept his cell and talked jocularly with the sheriff, his mind dwelling mostly upon women. The sheriff told Hummel it was about time he got his mind off women and gave more thought to the hereafter. Hummel had been given a new suit of clothes. These he laid out and soon dressed for the hanging. Noticing a gold stud in Sheriff Gamble's shirt front, he requested one like it and to humor him it was given him. He was visited by his spiritual advisers who stayed with him, and about nine o'clock again requested a meal. A substantial meal was brought in from a restaurant and he ate heartily. His pangs of hunger suffered little from the doom he was soon to meet. The thoughts of death had little or no effect on the sensations of his stomach and passions.

Early in the morning immense crowds began to congregate outside the jail walls. The streets and alleys on every side of the jail were crowded with a black mass of people numbering several thousand. No admmittance could be had by this crowd, but they were content to be outside when the semblance of a man should be legally put to death.

At the entrance to the jail those having tickets, passed through a line of six policeman, and every pass to the execution was closely scrutinized. Over two hundred were admitted to the jail yard, but these were not all who were witnesses of the execution. The gallows were erected across the north west corner of the yard. Right outside the corner of the yard and almost directly over the gallows was a telephone pole. From the cross arms about ten men looked down on the gallows. At the other corner was another pole and this had its crowd of sightseers. A stable roof to the east of the jail yard had seats erected and were sold at from $1 to $3. Almost one hundred took advantage of the roof and looked down upon the scaffold. Every high building and window had its occupant, and outside the jail wall in the alley thousands had assembled. It was a noisy crowd and bore the semblance of a holiday crowd rather than to witness the death throes of a doomed man. Cameras were in plenty and their click of shutters could be heard all around.

The execution was to take place as soon after ten o'clock as possible, and at 11.15 the procession moved from the cell to the gallows. First came the deputies followed by Hummel's two spiritual advisers. All eyes were then centered on Hummel and Sheriff Gamble. Fifteen steps led up to the gallows. As he mounted the steps he was very nervous and his eyes had a frightened look. His hand trembled as he clutched the rail and his lips were moving as if offering up a prayer. On the trap Sheriff Gamble shook hands with Hummel and left the trap going underneath the stairs to spring the trap.

Hummel wanted to talk, and he faced the crowd below, with the ministers on his right and a deputy on the left. He began an exhortation which was rambling and disconnected. He professed religion, said he was ready to die. His talk was entirely of a religious nature, but not one word did he say of the crime he had committed. At the end of several minutes the deputy tried to stop him. but he kept on until the deputy compelled him to stop speaking and his address was broken off abruptly. He stepped back upon the trap and the deputies and ministers shook hands with him. The ministers left the scaffold and Hummel was left in charge of the two deputies. He was handcuffed and his arms were also strapped at the elbows. Straps were buckled around his knees and at the ankles.

While the deputies were adjusting the straps, Hummel was standing on the trap with his mouth wide open, his eyes upon the people below. The ministers repeatedly said, "Look up, Hummel," and the man would cast his eyes heavenward for a few seconds, but only to soon be looking over the many faces. As the noose was being adjusted the minister said, "Look up, Hummel, it will only take minnte."

Not once while he was being strapped did he evince the least nervousness or show any signs of faltering, except when the straps were being buckled around his knees, he lost his balance and would have fallen had he not been caught by the deputies.

The noose was placed around Hummel's neck and the knot adjusted below the left ear. The black cap was drawn over his head and the ends tied at the back. The deputies stepped back off the trap and Sheriff Gamble below touched the spring which released the trap, and Hummel dropped about seven feet. There was a dull thud as the slack in the rope was suddenly taken up. The body quivered and vibrated for a few seconds and was slowly turned around by the twist in the rope. As the body hung there, not the least convulsion or death struggle was seen. A sand bag would have shown as much life.

The trap was sprung at 10.58, and immediately a half dozen physicians began taking the pulse and listening for the heart beats with the ear and a stethoscope. After hanging about twenty minutes the body was cut down and placed in a coffin ready in the jail yard. The coffin was carried through the jail yard doors which were opened with difficulty owing to the immense crowd outside, and placed in the dead wagon, and then hustled off to the undertakers to be embalmed.

The thousands outside the jail walls was kept fully informed by the men on the telephone polls, of every move of Hummel and those on the death machine. This crowd was made up of men, women and children of every age, phase and condition of life.

An attempt was made to exhibit Hummel's body in the afternoon in the opera house, and an admission of ten cents to be charged. Hummel in the morning, however, made a will bequeathing his body to a minister, and the public exhibition was frustrated. The body will be buried in a grave near the scene where he committed his crime.

The appearance of Hummel was one of a repulsive nature. His countenance wore a brutish cast—sensual and beastial and of a low intellect.

Hummel committed his crime near Montgomery. He was a rag peddler. He murdered his wife, to whom he had been married but a week, and her three children. He used a pole axe, and crushed their skulls as they slept. The bodies of the woman and the two children were found under a straw stack a mile from the house last November. The body of the babe was found buried in the manure under the horse's feet in Hummel's stable. He was arrested a week later, and was tried and convicted last March. Then he made a full confession.

Bicycle Tax Not Valid.

Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county Tuesday rendered an opinion in the proceedings instituted by the side-path commissioners to compel the county commissioners to levy a bicycle tax, in which he declares the law creating the side-path commission unconstitutional and refuses to grant the mandamus asked.

The suit grew out of the county commissioners refusing this year to make an assessment of bicycles. They held that the side-path law is unconstitutional because the state constitution plainly provides that no commission shall be created by the general assembly for the purpose of supervising or interfering with a municipal improvement, the commissioners holding that the duties prescribed for the side-path come under this head. The court agrees with them in this respect and it is mainly on this point that the law is declared unconstitutional.

It is likely that the case will be carried into the Supreme Court. The decision if upheld, is a very important one, as it affects every county in the state.

Added a Clerk.

The business at the Centre Hall railroad having grown so heavily that Agent Bradford was unable to attend to all the duties himself, a clerk has been assigned by the company to assist him. Will Odenkirk who served his time as a student and of late being serving as extra agent, will get the appointment as assistant here.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MEMBERS GLAD THAT END OF CONGRESS IS IN SIGHT.

Republicans Eager to Get Away and Avoid the Robbery Investigations that are Piling Up.—After the Trusts.

Washington, June 4.—Members of the administration are breathing freer now that the end of the session of Congress is in sight—adjournment will take place this week—with no more investigations of official crookedness provided for. Senator Jones, of Ark., threw administration circles into conniption fits several days ago by his speech demanding an investigation of how the $50,000,000 voted by Congress to prepare for the war with Spain was spent, and expressing the opinion that Mr. McKinley should be pleased to have an opportunity to clear himself of the fearful stories in circulation. Mr. McKinley was pleased to escape that opportunity.

Senator Morgan got the Senate to agree to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill Dec. 10, and give it the right of way until disposed of. That was the best he could do. The only vote in the House against the Littlefield bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, was cast by a Republican, Representative Mann, of Ill.

Representative De Armond, of Mo., told the Republicans some disagreeable truths in his speech against their make believe proposition for a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to control trusts, which was defeated by Democratic votes. After telling them that the proposed amendment bore upon its face irrefutable evidence that it was not intended to be placed in the constitution to control trusts, but to be placed in the campaign to delude voters, Mr. De Armond said: "To what chapter of your Republican performances can you turn and hope for approval from the people? I do not chide you for trying a last desperate effort as a final resource to get something out of this amendment. If you get anything out of it, it will be because the American people are far more stupid than I think they are, and because delusion is much more attractive to them than plain conduct and honest acts. Can there be anything in the proposition that because you label this anti-trust, we shall not look beyond the label? You have labeled many things other than they are. There is not a package of your political nostrums that will bear inspection. It may be taken by label, but it cannot be by sample, much less by tests of reasonable quantities. The power of the people to meet and overcome trusts would be less if this amendment were in the constitution, than it is today. I am willing to amend the constitution, but I am not willing to amend it so as to take from forty-five states the power they now possess to create and control corporations. You propose to take control of these corporations. You propose to say which one of them you will denounce and destroy, if you destroy any of them, and which you will shelter and protect. I am opposed to that kind of legislation. Trusts have grown within the last three years as they have never grown before. They are mightier, they have invaded new fields, conquered new provinces, made new slaves and are mightier today than ever before. And yet you say to the people wait until we get a constitutional amendment."

To drop into slang, it may be said that Secretary Hay got the "hearse hoot" from the Senate when he asked in the name of Mr. McKinley, that the Spooner Philippine bill be passed before adjournment. The Republican leaders knew that the Democratic Senators meant business when they served them with notice that the Spooner bill would not be voted upon at this session, and abandoned their attempt to get the bill through more than a week ago.

In allowing the claim of Mr. Clark and Mr. Maginnis for a seat in the Senate, to go over to the next session, the Senate Committee on Elections really turned the matter over to the people of Montana for settlement, as the legislature which will fill the vacancy will be elected this year, excepting twelve hold-over Senators, will meet next January, only a few weeks after the reassembling of Congress.

Notwithstanding the promotion of Gen. Otis for ending the war in the Philippines, andnumerous denials that troops were needed over there, Secretary Root now acknowledges that regular troops are to be sent to reinforce Gen. MacArthur, who has been asking for them ever since he succeeded Otis.

By pooling their issues, those two personal enemies, Gen. Miles and Gen. Corbin, won their long fight for promotion. That is, they will win, if the House doesn't kick on the Senate amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, providing for the promotion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Ye Ugly, Hairy Caterpillar.

Marching on,
Marching on,
Ye frisky Caterpillar,
In silent throng,
Ye greedy leaf and bud killer.

Bombarding you with shot guns,
A heating you with coal oil,
Ye hairy Caterpillar,
For yer travlin' an takin' toll,
On evry twig and blossom roll.

You don't keer where you creep
Nor if one wake or sleep,
You just get aboard,
You ugly, hairy, crawling lord,
And make the ladies shriek.

You drop right down,
On rich and poor,
And creep right up a lady's gown,
Without leave or permits,
An' scare 'em into awful fits.

What are you for, oh fie,
Nasty, hairy caterpillar?
Why not at start be a butterfly,
Gaudy garb and gay in wing,
Yet start as ugly, creeping thing?

—Case.

Cool since last week's rains.

Silent: the Valentine furnace.

On hand: ye festive strawberry.

Acoming: the huckleberry pie.

To open about July 1: Irvin's new hardware; sooner if building is ready.

Fruit, of all kinds, thus far, has suffered no harm.

A sprinkle last night with indications for more today.

Band festival on J. C. Stover's lawn, Aaronsburg, Saturday evening.

Wood for fuel is beginning to get scarce in this county.

Lew Sunday was putting some finishing touches on Hoffer street.

The caterpillar is ahead, he got here two weeks before the organ grinder.

Last Friday night we had the first good, soaking thunder shower for this season.

James Thompson has added some new Jersey breeds to his stock farm up by the College.

Town authorities did right in not permitting Hummel's body to be put on exhibition. Too indecent.

Louis Tobias while at work on John Stoner's stave mill, had a thumb badly lacerated by the bolter.

Haines township wheat fields are considerably more promising than in other sections of the county.

Clover will be short for want of rain, but timothy may be a full crop if there come timely rains.

Ex-sheriff Spangler and our busy lumberman Colyer, are slightly ill, yet able to be about.

The soon to be shut down iron works known as Valentines, it is rumored are to be started by a new party.

Two fishermen from down east got lost at Poemilis and are now doing duty in Delong's lot as scare-crows.

We have reports from all over the county and all mention that the fruit crop is safe, and potatoes doing well.

No company in the state can "right face" a finer looking set of young men than Captain Taylor's Company B, of Bellefonte.

At the sawmill of Moyer & Sheesley in the mountain north of Pennhall, on Monday afternoon, the boiler exploded, but nobody hurt.

Three or four parties, names may be given later, may open for business in this place, if a survey of the field has an inviting look.

All the Democratic county nominations were settled by the people at the primaries, leaving no chance for jangle and wrangle in the Convention. The people should always have it thus.

The clover having suffered for want of rain it is feared that Friday night's copious thunder shower will cause a second growth of clover, which is not greatly desired by farmers.

One half the world don't believe that in the Bear Meadows, eight miles west of this place, there is a forest of trees on which grow the most delicious huckleberries. The State should own this as a preserve.

Wood offals at the mills, that in past years was considered of no account, is now being utilized for lath, and other purposes, caused by timber becoming scarcer each year. This stuff was put on heaps and burned simply to get rid of it, and thus thousands of cords were disposed of which now would be gladly used for fuel and other purposes.

Capt. Taylor's arrangements for the Centennial Military parade, at Bellefonte, July 25 and 26, will be the largest military display ever witnessed in the central counties of the state. An entire regiment of the National Guard, a troop of cavalry, from 2000 to 3000 G. A. R. men, Spanish-American war veterans, Sons of Veterans, and many other organizations, are arranged for to be present. All the other features of the Centennial will be upon the same grand scale.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Crow Humus On Your Poor Land—Ducks and Geese Like Weeds—Important Point In a Calf's Training—Sows at Farrowing Time—Etc., Etc.

Grow Humus on Your Poor Land.

If your land is too poor to grow a crop of red clover, which is used to store up nitrogen in the land, try cow peas or crimson clover, or something else that can be used to plough under and will grow on poor land and thus add vegetable matter, or humus as it is called, to the soil. By doing this you will soon find that the land is steadily improving, and, indeed, some farmers who are doing it are securing an increased yield of crops year by year, and their land receives no fertilization whatever, not even manu

Ducks and Geese Like Weeds.

A weed can hardly be of any benefit except that it keeps the farmer hustling and thus makes him stir up the surface of the soil, which enables it to hold the moisture much better than if a crust was alowed to form upon the surface. Some of the weeds—such as plantain, purslane, ragweed and pigweed—are all what the ducks and geese would term a "delicacy," and if they were allowed to forage on such food they would in most cases leave grain for it and would be apt to clean up the spot infested with the weeds in such a manner that it would not be liable to trouble the farmer again for some time to come.

Important Point in a Calf's Training.

One of the important things in raising a good calf is to train it to be led by the halter when it is small. It makes it much easier and more pleasant to handle it when it is grown. It is but a small task to train a calf if the work is begun in season, or a colt either, but if they are not haltered and led until they are two or three years old there will surely be trouble, possibly broken bones to mend, and not always the bones of the frightened and therefore refractory animal. If we were buying a cow we would willingly pay ten dollars more for one that has been learned to come when its name was called, and that we could lead home by the horn or by a halter than for one that was wild and unused to being handled. In fact, we would not take that sort of an animal as a gift now, for we are not as spry or as strong as we were forty years ago, and we have no desire to engage in a wrestling match with a wild animal.—American Cultivator.

Sows at Farrowing Time.

The condition of sows at farrowing time is more essential than the care of the pigs. If a sow is in the right condition, she will have little trouble in farrowing and if one commences right the work is half done. Old and young sows should be wintered separately and fed largely upon shorts, with but little corn. It is better to warm the water and mix with the feed during very cold weather. Young sows should have full feed up to the time of farrowing, and not more than four ears of corn should be given each sow at a feed during the coldest weather.

If possible, stay with the sow when farrowing and give her a pail of water to drink. For the first two days give water with a handful of shorts, and for the balance of the week two handfuls of shorts at a feed. This will not unduly stimulate the milk flow until the young pigs are in a condition to take care of it, and will be the cause of saving many pigs that would later die of thumps. Move the young pigs out of their bed at twenty-hours old and see that they are moved about each day. Fat pigs are worthless and the youngsters must have exercise. Place a small trough near the pen to which the young pigs can have access, and when a month old begin to feed them a little milk and shorts. Remove them to a field as soon as the grass is large enough and wean them at two months old, when the males and females should be separated.—New England Homestead.

A Partial Soiling System.

There has long been conflict between the advocates of the soiling system and the advocates of the pasturing system. Extreme views have been contended for on both sides of the question. Those in favor of soiling would have us adopt that system to the exclusion of everything else. Those that are extremists on pasturage would have us do nothing in the soiling line. The natural homes of these two theories are far apart: one is on the western shore of the North Sea and the other on the western plains of the United States. An exclusively soiling system pays in some cases on our great plains. Between these extremes of location part soiling and part pasturing will prove to be most profitable. Where land is high in price and labor not too expensive a partial soiling system should be adopted. It has been proved by trials carried on at some of our own experiment stations that four times as great a weight of grass can be raised on a meadow that is mowed as on the same meadow if it is used for pasturage. This is doubtless due to two facts; one, that the grass is being constantly trampled on when the meadow is being pastured and the ground packed hard, and the other is that the eating off of the grass as fast as it grows decreases the total amount of root development. A decrease in size of the root means a lessened ability to collect food for the plant. On the other hand the food that is collected by the root is eaten off in the root leaf and is not elaborated by the leaf and returned to increase the size of the root. When it is desired to carry a good many animals on a small area the soiling system should be used, at least in part.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Transplanting Onions.

When I first got onto the new wrinkle in raising onions I found that 2,000 plants were about all that a novice was able to put into the ground in one day, and as we made the rows one foot apart and set the plants three inches apart, I calculated that to set the 175,000 plants on one acre would cost not less than $50, even with cheap labor. But now that we have "the hang" of the transplanting business, and with the ground in as good order as it should be, we can set double that number with just as much ease, writes T. Greener, in the American Agriculturist. We now plant four inches in the rows and make the rows fourteen inches apart, and the work of planting an acre represents less than thirty days' labor.

The point is to have the soil very fine and mellow so that the planting can be done with the fingers alone and without the use of a dibber. The work then progresses very rapidly. Pick up a plant with the left hand and place the bulb part upon the ground a little to the right of where you wish the plant to stand. Then press the index finger of the right hand upon the bulb and push it down to its place. For a change you can take the middle finger of the right hand. At any rate it takes only one motion and the thing is done. With a little practice a nimble-fingered youngster will set 5,000 plants in ten hours. It is work and somewhat tedious and hard on back and knees and knee pads will come handy. For that reason I shall rejoice when we get a machine to set onion plants.

We find a very material difference in the cost of weeding in favor of the new method as against the older plan. This is especially the case later in the season and on land infested with purslane. It is almost impossible to keep this weed down in the heat of early fall. Onions grown on the new plan ripen up weeks ahead of those grown from seed. When the purslane begins to crowd us, we pull and market the onions, and for several years past we have sold these early, large bulbs at an average of eighty-five cents per bushel.

Confining Fattening Cattle.

The common method of fattening cattle while they are roaming about on the pasture or range with other animals is about as unprofitable as can be, and yet many prefer this to confining them. Proper food of course is the first essential for fattening steers, but next to the right kind of food we have to consider its cost. The cost is naturally dependent upon the amount, and the more that the cattle which are being fattened for market roam about the greater quantity of food will they require to make a given weight. Not only this, but the animals are often annoyed by other cattle in the field, and the worry and fright might neutralize all the good obtained in one day's ration. In order that the food shall do the greatest amount of good, the cattle must have contented minds. It is only necessary to make the experiment to satisfy one of the justness of this claim. Two years ago I had ten steers which I was ready to fatten for market. They were about equal to each other in point of healthfulness and promise. To test the value of confining them during the fattening period, five were turned out to run wild in a pasture all summer, and the other five were confined in a stable with a yard attached where they could obtain all the exercise really needful. At first the confined cattle did not take kindly to their narrow quarters, but seemed restless and discontented. During the first week I believe they actually lost in weight, and I was almost prepared to say that it paid better to give fattening steers their freedom. Had I not persisted in the experiment I should have drawn improper conclusions, as I doubt not many others have done heretofore. But after the first week the confined animals became better accustomed to their quarters, and they contentedly chewed their food, rested a good deal, and became fat, sleek and lazy. Every pound of food then went to make fat, and it was astonishing to see how rapidly they increased in weight. It was evident within a fortnight that the tide had turned in favor of the confined cattle. In order to make them lay on the fat they did it was essential that they should be kept quiet and contented, and this can be done where the surroundings are pleasant, the food good, and nothing is allowed to frighten them. A little green and tempting food of an unusual nature should be given to them occasionally, and this will help to make them peaceful and satisfied. In feeding them they should be given just enough to make them fat and lazy, but not to clog up their systems. Then the fat-making process stops. At the end of two months the confined cattle had gained between fifteen and twenty-five pounds more than the five allowed to roam loose in the field, and as it cost no more to feed them the gain was all profit.—William Conway, in American Cultivator.

Short and Useful Pointers.

Sunlight is a good disinfectant for a stable.

As a rule, cattle are kept in too close quarters.

Overfeeding is a waste; underfeeding is a sin.

If your hens are overfat don't expect many eggs.

If the hens are to be profitable they must be kept scratching.

A covered and cemented manure pit will save its cost every year.

The dry seasons are the ones that make new friends for sorghum.

There can be no question as to the profit of a few hogs on every farm.

If you possess a running stream of water, by all means cultivate some water-cress.

The only proper way to make old wheat land more productive is to rotate the crops.

The barn in which stock is kept should have plenty of air and sunshine at all times.

In order to be successful sheep-breeding has got to be conducted on scientific principles.

To insure success with young pigs a good shelter, and a yard to exercise in, must be provided.

Always bear in mind that the cost of producing a pound of pork increases with the age of the pig.

This country has too many "scrub" milkers as well as "scrub" cows. It isn't always the fault of the cow.

Land gets out of condition as well as the stock. The barnyard furnishes an excellent condition powder for such land.

The female cattle tick is supposed to deposit between 3,000 and 6,000 eggs. And all this during the period of two months.

Cold storage facilities are on the increase in this country, and are, in a great many cases, being adopted on private farms.

Stock can't stand being fed liberally one week and starved the next. Such up and downs as these do not agree with them.

It is believed that sugar-beet pulp can be fed more advantageously to cattle and sheep that are being fattened than to dairy cows.

Good farming means the destruction of weeds—the burning of all rubbish and garbage, the removal of all crop remnants as soon as the crop is harvested, and having all things just where they belong.

There were 500,000,000 fowls in the United States last year, and the number of eggs laid was estimated at about 1,450,000,000 dozen, or 17,400,000,000 eggs. The value of these fowls and their product is set down at $420,000,000.

What the Kaiser Can Do.

We are told that he has written a public prayer and conducted a choir. He can cook as well as he can eat. He can play chess, paint pictures, or draw caricatures. He has learned engineering and studied electricity. Though he has only the use of one arm he can shoot game for four hours at the rate of two a minute. He has over a hundred titles, and is an admiral in three of the biggest navies. In twenty-five years he has shot 23,000 head of game. He changes his dress a dozen times a day, has a dozen valets, and wardrobe worth $500,000. He works every day from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M. He can write a song as well as he can sing it, can manage a yacht as well as he can ride a horse. He can conduct a religious service as well as a bishop. He is king, emperor, author, musician, dramatist, traveler, choir conductor, sportsman, singer, and there is nothing, from rocking a cradle to ruling an empire, of which he is not a master. He is the royal jack-of-all-trades, with the pride of an emporer and the power of a Caesar. He is the modern William the Conqueror. Before he had been on the throne two years he had dismissed the foremost statesman on the continent of Europe. — London Young Man.

Home of the Merry-Go-'Round.

In Schleswig, Holstein, after the spring sowing is finished, the farmers enliven their season of comparative leisure with all sorts of festivities.

The favorite sport is jousting, or riding at a ring. On the island of Alsen there is an annual tournament lasting two days.

The sons of the wealthier farmers are the contestants and the prizes are of considerable value. The jousts in the villages are less pretentious, but quite as satisfactory to the performers, who are for the most part farm laborers and stable boys. From a gaily festooned arch erected in the public square hangs an iron ring and one ridder after another gallops under the arch and endeavors to impale the ring on a wooden lance resembling a billiard cue.

He who carries off the ring the greatest number of times wins a modest prize and is furthermore crowned "king," or leader of the dance to be held in the evening.

Origin of Camp Meetings.

In 1799 John and William Magee, brothers, the first a Methodist local preacher, the second a Presbyterian minister, started from their settlements in Tennessee to make a preaching tour into Kentucky. Such interest attended their work that at the next meeting many families encamped in the woods. The co-operation of these brothers was so pleasing an example of fraternity that the earliest camp meeting included members of every denomination.

Descendants of the missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands constitute about 1-20th of the white population, exclusive of the Portuguese.

NEW RELIGION IN LUZON.

It Says Its Votaries Need Not Work and It is Spreading Fast.

A new religion has been started in Luzon in the Philippines and some people think it will lead to trouble. Its main doctrine releases its followers from the necessity of working. The supreme being to whom prayers are directed will, it is declared, provide sustenance for all true believers. The religion is therefore attractive to the Filipino, who does not do any more work than is necessary to keep himself in rice, cigarettes and betel nut, anyway.

A man named Gabini started the religion and its votaries are known as Gabinists. Gabini and several of his deacons, or chiefs, were quietly and informally shot by the Spanish authorities at Apalit. The new creed was not stamped out, however, for Gabini's chief clerk, Felipe Salvador, took it up. After doing a little service in the Filipino army Salvador now devotes himself to extending the faith. Wonderful stories go abroad concerning miracles Salvador has performed. Sick people are carried to him to be cured, and if they die under his treatment it is said they were not sincere in their faith.

The Gabinistic religion, as nearly as can be learned, is very simple. The people gather and pray long and earnestly to an invisible supreme being who is supposed to provide food to his faithful subjects in some miraculous manner, and to perform cures. The chief duty of the believer is to make at least one pilgrimage a year to the main shrine, which is located five miles above San Luis on a dry spot in the pinac, or swamp, of Candaba. Here Salvador has had a church erected. It is an imposing affair of bamboo and nipa thatch, rudely furnished with a few seats.

Salvador styled himself "General" and by this title he has been called. It was at the suggestion of several people of the village of Balinag that General Otis at last gave orders to have Salvador placed in custody. This happened two months ago. His church was not molested and neither were his services, which went on again after a slight interruption, a new general being installed in the person of Salvador's chief clerk. Salvador's arrest was due to a belief that as an insurgent leader he was simply inciting the people to fresh outbreaks. In addition to the church general there are several chiefs. It is the main duty of these chiefs to collect the fees which are regularly exacted from all believers.

At the present time the Gabinistic church is thriving wonderfully and growing every day.

Planters complain that it is taking away their laborers. It is said the new church has now at least 10,000 members. The members seem to be little affected at the removal of Salvador, for they believe his body consists of two parts, one a material and one a spiritual part. The material part is of course confined in Manila, while the spiritual part returns to pray with the congregation at intervals.

The sick people who are carried to the shrine on litters are expected to make a complete confession of their sins, whereupon they become cured. If the cure does not follow it is a sign the patient has not made full admission of his shortcomings and therefore cannot be forgiven.—New York Sun.

Passing of a Chief.

After four years of imprisonment, which he has endured with the fierce restlessness of a caged beast, Geronimo, one of the most bloodthirsty Indians in history, has gone stark mad.

He is a prisoner at Fort Sill, Okla., and it cost the government $1,000,000 and hundreds of lives before he was safely behind lock and key. Deprived of his liberty as a penance for his crime he could not stand the confinement. For fourteen years he has been a prisoner of war—for the last ten at Fort Sill.

For almost half a century Geronimo led a band of bloodthirsty Apaches on the warpath. He was a terror to early settlers in the southwest. At sixteen his people crowned him a war chief because he led them into a bloody fight successfully.

In 1882 he and Victoria, with 600 Apaches, were attacked by Mexican soldiers. Victoria was captured and beheaded. Geronimo escaped and became the great war chief.

In March, 1886, after four years of constant chase, General Miles and Major Lawton cornered Geronimo and his warriors in the Four Peaks basin, near Prescott, Ariz.

Four months of starvation and the Indians brought down the white flag. They were sent to Florida in a boxcar. The climate there killed over half of the band, and ten years ago the government decided to remove them to Fort Sill.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Daring.

This man is not in the habit of flirting, but he really could not resist the temptation the other day when he entered a corner grocery in the outlying district. The pretty, red-cheeked girl behind the counter looked so demure and said, "Certainly, sir," so sweetly when he asked if he could use the telephone that he was tempted to use the electric converser as the means of throwing a complaint. Besides, had not she encouraged him by a slight arching of the eyebrows and a coy glance in his direction? She was waiting on a neighboring housewife, who was herself attractive enough to cause more than passing attention. They both laughed when he made a facetious remark to his friend at the other end of the line.

"Where are you now?" asked the friend.

"Why," replied the audacious fellow, "I'm out here in an east-end grocery watching a pretty girl sell a dozen eggs to a customer.

There was a sudden plunk and splash, as the confused girl allowed the paper sack into which she was counting the eggs to fall to the floor.

The proprietor of the grocery came in from the rear at that moment, and the young man escaped during the confusion.—Detroit Free Press.

Visited the Caves of Mokana.

Captain Cameron, on his journey through Urua, in 1872, heard of the cave dwellers in the districts of the headwaters of the Congo River, but in spite of all the efforts he made, was unable to discover them. News comes now from Brussels that Lieutenant Leon Cerckel, of the Congo State troops, succeeded in locating these caverns. According to a report published in Le Mouvement Geographic these caves are situated in the mountains and hills which surround the Valley of the Lufira, a tributary of the Lualaba. The Lufira falls down at Djuo over a rock some 120 feet high, whence it flows through a ravine of from 400 to 500 feet deep, surrounded by steep rocky mountains. In a distance of about ten miles from the Djuo Fall are the caves of Mokana. All the caves are situated in the rocks. Some of them are two miles and even more in length, and most of them are inhabited by savage tribes. Lieutenant Cerckel says that they are absolutely dark, but not humid, and that at least several thousand people dwell therein. The fires which burned within the caves caused a dense smoke, which made a close investigation impossible. Cerckel succeeded only in entering some of the caves after he had presented the chief of the tribe with large quantities of colored cotton prints and brass goods, and even then he was soon compelled to leave the district with his companions, as his life was threatened by the savages.

New York City's Elevated Roads.

In 1871, the first section of the elevated system in New York City was constructed, but put in operation in the following year. In that year the number of passengers carried on all the surface and elevated railroads was 138,867,000. In 1882, the total had risen to 252,800,000; in 1892, to 453,200,000; while in 1899 it was still further increased to 528,228,437, and rapidly growing. These figures are for the old city of New York, now known as the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and are for paying passengers only. In 1899 there were transferred passengers amounting to 159,560,822, not included in the above.

It is interesting to note in comparison that for 1898 the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission reports that there were carried on all the steam railways of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, passengers to the number of 501,066,681, or 5 per cent. less than the number carried by the New York city surface and elevated railways alone.—Scribner's Magazine.

Crime and the Experts.

A saturnalia of crime reigned, and the good king was much distraught. Calling together his wise men, he bade them speak frankly as to the causes of the public ills and without fear to suggest remedies.

"The trouble, O king," replied the wise men, touching the ground with their foreheads, "arises from too keen a competition among the professional expert witnesses, whereby there has come to pass such a cutting of rates that even the poorest criminal need not despair of acquittal. We recommend a royal decree fixing such fees for expert testimony as shall place immunity from punishment beyond the reach of all save the wealthiest and most noted criminals."

"Fiat!" commanded the king, and thanked them for their good advice.

This story illustrates how easy it was to accomplish almost anything by judicious legislation.—Detroit Journal.

Angleworms Five Feet Long.

Occasionally we see in our gardens angleworms six inches long, or more, and we think they are unusually big fellows. But Madagascar sports an angle or earth worm five feet long. Australia has one which is named after Professor McCoy, and which is four feet long and as thick as one's finger. In Sardinia these worms grow to a length of two feet and a half. The old saying that never was any creature created without having a purpose and an excuse for living is exemplified by the work the angleworm does in improving the soil. It eats the earth, and then deposits it in small mounds on the surface. The mounds of the Madagascar worm are from three and a half to five pounds in weight. If left undisturbed, in half a century these mounds would form a strata of fertilized earth three feet thick.

Cool Doings of a Powdermaker.

A man named Powdermaker and his associates recently applied to Congress for authority to dig up the streets of Washington and lay an underground system of pipes and conduits for the purpose of distributing cool air among the houses and offices of the city.

SILK OF SPIDER'S WEB.

Marvelous Product of Milked Spiders to Be Shown at Paris.

One of the most novel exhibits in the Colonial section of the Paris Exhibition is a complete set of bed hangings manufactured in Madagascar from the silk obtained from the halabe, an enormous spider that is found in great numbers in certain districts of the island. It was a missionary, Father Cambone, who was the first to conceive the idea that these insects might be made to replace the silk-worm. He succeeded without difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of silk to be of practical use, but he did not pursue his efforts beyond the purely experimental stage. The matter has since been taken up by M. Nogue, the head of the Antananarivo Technical School. The results he has already achieved show that the production of spider silk should quickly become a highly important industry.

The chief problem to be solved was to find a practical process for extracting the silk from the female spiders. M. Nogue has invented a most ingenious appliance for this purpose. It should be said that the female halabe allows herself to be relieved of her silken store with exemplary docility, and this in spite of the fact that she is distinguished for her ferocity; her usual treatment of the males who pay her court is to eat them, and she feasts without compunction on weaker members of her own sex.

M. Nogue's apparatus consists of a sort of stocks, arranged to pin down on their backs a dozen spiders. The spiders accept this imprisonment with resignation, and lie perfectly quiet while the silken thread issuing from their bodies is rapidly wound off on to a reel by means of a cleverly devised machine worked by hand. Each of the twelve spiders thus "milked" simultaneously yields from three to four hundred yards of silk. As soon as a spider has yielded up all its silk it is replaced by a fresh insect and the work of reeling off the thread thus goes on with very slight interruption. The spiders whose threads have been exhausted are set free and ten days afterward they are again ready to undergo the operation. The silk of these spiders, which is of the most extraordinary brilliant golden color, is much finer than that of the silk-worm, but its power of resistance is remarkable, and it can be woven without the least difficulty.

The Transvaal and the World's Fair.

The visitors to the Paris Exposition will see some curious exhibits in connection with the South African exhibit, among them models of mines containing ore glittering with diamonds and gold.

It is commonly supposed that diamonds and gold constitute the backbone of South Africa's mineral riches. As a matter of fact, nearly every mineral known to science and nearly every precious stone used by the jeweller are found in that country. In truth, South Africa is a mass of mineral from the Cape to the Zambesi River.

In the Kimberley district and east to Bloemfontein, diamonds and natural iron abound. To the northwest of this district are the Witwatersrand gold fields. On the Vaal and Orange Rivers magnificent asbestos, some of it six feet long, can be had for the trouble of digging.

Silver exists in all parts of the country, but is mined only near Pretoria. Copper has been mined in Namaqualand since the seventeenth century, and recently fine deposits have been found in Mashonaland.

Lead is found in conjunction with other metals in all parts. Zinc exists in the Malmani district and antimony has been mined near Barberton. Tin is being mined at great profit in Swazieland, twenty-one pounds of the pure metal being taken from every ton of ore. Quicksilver has been discovered in the north of the Transvaal.

Mica can be found in the Zoutpansburg district, between the Selati and Great Letaba Rivers. Salt is plentiful at Uitenhage, in the Cape Colony, at Craddock and near Bloemfontein. In Rhodesia sulphur is being mined and in Natal oil has just been discovered. Nitrate deposits have been located in the Doornberg Mountains.

Besides diamonds, amethysts, beryls, garnets, sapphires, opals, olivines, topazes, carnelians, tourmalines, rubies and turquoises have been found.—Collier's Weekly.

United States Transports

There are thirty-nine transports on the service of the United States army, of which thirteen are chartered. The Thomas, Meade, Logan, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Sumner are considered the finest in the world, being thoroughly equipped with electrical appliances and all modern conveniences for the comfort of their passengers. They have an average carrying capacity of about sixteen hundred troops, with their baggage, equipments and supplies. These vessels are used for the transportation of troops to and from the the Philippine islands. Other transports owned by the government are the Buford, Burnside, Crook, Egbert, Hancock, Ingalls, Kilpatrick, Lawton, McClellan, McPherson, Port Stephens, Rawlings, Rosecrans, Sedgwick, Seward, Warren, Wright, Relief and Terry, which are used for the transportation of freight and animals, but have an average capacity for 1,000 troops and are well equipped. The Relief and Terry are hospital ships.

JAPANESE ART.

They Wiped Up the Blood and Said No More About It.

"From Sea to Sea," by Rudyard Kipling: Long ago a great-hearted king came to Nikko river and looked across at the trees, upstream at the torrent and the hills whence it came, and downstream at the softer outlines of the crops and spurs of wooded mountains. "It needs only a dash of color in the foreground to bring this all together," said he, and he put a little child in a blue and white dressing-gown under the awful trees to judge the effect. Emboldened by his tenderness, an aged beggar ventured to ask for alms. Now it was the ancient privilege of the great to try the temper of their blades upon beggars and such cattle. Mechanically the king swept off the old man's head, for he did not wish to be disturbed. The blood spurted across the granite slabs of the river ford in a sheet of purest vermilion. The king smiled. Chance had solved the problem for him. "Build a bridge here," he said to the court carpenter, "of just such a color as that stuff on the stones. Build also a bridge of gray stone close by, for I would not forget the wants of my people." So he gave the little child across the stream a thousand pieces of gold and went his way. He had composed a landscape. As for the blood, they wiped it up and said no more about it, and that is the story of the Nikko bridge. You will not find it in the guide books.—Chicago News.

His Offer.

A generous if not alluring offer was that made by an exasperated physician to the penurious father of an insane young man. The old man wished to secure his son's admission to the insane asylum, but seemed unwilling to pay for the necessary certificate. After hearing his plea of poverty—which the doctor knew to be false—and hearing him also tell of the many expenses to which he had been put by his ungrateful children, the physician waved his hand to end the recital. "Now, see here," he said sharply, "you just pay me for this one, and I'll give you a certificate for yourself whenever you wish to use it, for nothing."

At the Dinner Table.

"Georgie, don't stare at Mr. Crumley that way. It isn't polite." "I was just waitin' to see him pick up his glass of water, ma. I heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The city of Rochester, with an estimated population of 180,000, pays $1,575 per month for the collection and disposal of its garbage.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Japanese tea merchants are contemplating establishing tea houses, after the Japanese style, in the large cities of the United States.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by all druggists.

Most kinds of clay contain a considerable proportion of iron; the red color of bricks, for example, is due to the presence of oxides of iron.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE's signature is on each box. 25c.

Cigarettes are smoked almost exclusively in Germany, Austria, Russia and Greece, and generally through Europe.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The city of Cleveland is the first to create a department whose sole object is the abatement of the smoke nuisance.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Chief Kipley, of Chicago, has proposed appointing reporters of the city as members of the detective force.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Sheets, blankets, pillows and coverlets or counterpanes were frequent subjects of bequest in the middle ages.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

One of the men serving in the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa is worth $50,000 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Charles Frohman will have a dramatization of Mary Cholmondeley's novel, "Red Pottage."

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Sadie Martinot will play with Henry Miller in his summer season in San Francisco.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

Olga Nethersole has closed her season. She will return to New York next year.

Better Blood
Better Health

If you don't feel well to-day you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Roll of Honor—A Tribute to Everyday Heroes—In the Final Readjustment They Will Receive the Crown of Valor.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage, who is now preaching to large audiences in the great cities of England and Scotland, sends this discourse, in which he shows that many who in this world pass as of little importance will in the day of final readjustment be crowned with high honor; text, II Timothy ii, 3, "Thou therefore endure hardness."

Historians are not slow to acknowledge the merits of great military chieftains. We have the full length portraits of the Cromwells, the Washingtons, the Napoleons and the Wellingtons of the world. History is not written in back ink, but with red ink of human blood. The gods of human ambition do not drink from bowls made out of silver or gold or precious stones, but out of the bleached skulls of the fallen. But I am now to unroll before you a scroll of heroes that the world has never acknowledged—those who faced no guns, blew no bugle blast, conquered no cities, chained no captives to their chariot wheels, and yet in the great day of eternity will stand higher than some of those whose names startled the nations—and seraph and rapt-spirit and archangel will tell their deeds to a listening universe. I mean the heroes of common, everyday life.

In this roll in the first place I find all the heroes of the sick room. When Satan had failed to overcome Job, he said to God, "Put forth Thy hand and touch his bones and his flesh, and he will curse Thee to Thy face." Satan had found out that which we have all found out—that sickness is the greatest test of one's character. A man who can stand that can stand anything. To be shut in a room as fast as though it were a bastile, to be so nervous you cannot endure the tap of a child's foot, to have luscious fruit, which tempts the appetite of the robust and healthy, excite our loathing and disgust when it first appears on the platter; to have the rapier of pain strike through the side or across the temple like a razor or to put the foot into a vise or throw the whole body into a blaze of fever. Yet there have been men and women, but more women than men, who have cheerfully endured this hardness. Through years of exhausting rheumatisms and excruciating neuralgias they have gone and through bodily distress that rasped the nerves and tore the muscles and paled the cheeks and stooped the shoulders. By the dull light of the sick room taper they saw on their wall the picture of that land where the inhabitants are never sick. Through the dead silence of the night they heard the chorus of the angels.

The cancer ate away her life from week to week and day to day, and she became weaker and weaker and every "good night" was feebler than the "good night" before, yet never sad. The children looked up into her face and saw suffering transformed into a heavenly smile. Those who suffered on the battlefield amid shot and shell were not more heroes and heroines than those who, in the field hospital and in the asylum, had fevers which no ice could cool and no surgery cure. No shout of a comrade to cheer them, but numbness and aching and homesickness, yet willing to suffer, confident in God, hopeful of heaven. Heroes of rheumatism, heroes of neuralgia, heroes of spinal complaint, heroes of sick headache, heroes of lifelong invalidism, heroes and heroines! They shall reign for ever and ever. Hark! I catch just one note of the eternal anthem, "There shall be no more pain!" Bless God for that!

In this roll I also find the heroes of toil, who do their work uncomplainingly. It is comparatively easy to lead a regiment into battle when you know that the whole nation will applaud the victory, it is comparatively easy to doctor the sick when you know that your skill will be appreciated by a large company of friends and relatives, it is comparatively easy to address an audience when in the gleaming eyes and flushed cheeks you know that your sentiments are adopted, but to do sewing when you expect the employer will come and thrust his thumb through the work to show how imperfect it is or to have the whole garment thrown back on you to be done over again; to build a wall and know there will be no one to say you did it well, but only a swearing employer howling across the scaffold; to work until your eyes are dim and your back aches and your heart faints, and to know that if you stop before night your children will starve! Ah, the sword has not slain so many as the needle! The great battlefields of our civil war were not Gettysburg and Shiloh and South Mountain. The great battlefields were in the arsenals and in the shops and in the attics, where women made army jackets for a sixpence. They toiled on until they died. They had no funeral eulogium, but, in the name of my God, this day I enroll their names among those of whom the world was not worthy. Heroes of the needle! Heroes of the sewing machine! Heroes of the attic! Heroes of the cellar! Heroes and heroines! Bless God for them!

In this roll I also find the heroes who have uncomplainingly endured domestic injustices. They are men who for their toil and anxiety have no sympathy in their homes. Exhausting application to business gets them a livelihood, but an unfrugal wife scatters it. He is fretted at from the moment he enters the door until he comes out of it. The exasperations of business life, augmented by the exasperations of domestic life. Such men are laughed at, but they have a heartbreaking trouble, and they would have long ago gone into appalling dissipation but for the grace of God.

Society to-day is strewn with the wrecks of men who, under the northeast storms of domestic felicity, have been driven on the rocks. There are tens of thousands of drunkards to-day, made such by their wives. That is not poetry; that is prose. But the wrong is generally in the opposite direction. You would not have to go far to find a wife whose life is a perpetual martyrdom—something heavier than a stroke of the fist, unkind words, staggering home at midnight and constant maltreatment, which have left her only a wreck of what she was on that day when in the midst of a brilliant assemblage the vows were taken and full organ played the wedding march and the carriage rolled away with the benediction of the people. What was the burning of Latimer and Ridley at the stake compared with this? Those men soon became unconscious in the fire, but there is a thirty years' martyrdom, a fifty years' putting to death, yet uncomplaining, no bitter words when the rollicking companions at 2 o'clock in the morning pitch the husband dead drunk into the front entry, no bitter words when wiping from the swollen brow the blood struck out in a midnight carousal, bending over the battered and bruised form of him who when he took her from her father's home promised love and kindness and protection, yet nothing but sympathy and prayers and forgiveness before they are asked for; no bitter words when the family Bible goes for rum and the pawnbroker's shop gets the last decent dress. Some day, desiring to evoke the story of her sorrows, you say, "Well, how are you getting along now?" and, rallying her trembling voice and quieting her quivering lip, she says, "Pretty well, I thank you; pretty well." She never will tell you. In the delirium of her last sickness she may tell all the other secrets of her lifetime, but she will not tell that. Not until the books of eternity are opened on the throne of judgment will ever be known what she has suffered.

I find also in this roll the heroes of Christian charity. We all admire the George Peabodys and the James Lenoxes of the earth, who give tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars to good objects. But I am speaking now of those who, out of their pinched poverty, help others—of such men as those Christian missionaries at the west, who proclaim Christ to the people, one of them, writing to the secretary in New York, saying: "I thank you for that $25. Until yesterday we have had no meat in our house for three months. We have suffered terribly. My children have no shoes this winter." And of those people who have only a half loaf of bread, but give a piece of it to others who are hungrier, and of those who have only a scuttle of coal, but help others to fuel, and of those who have only a dollar in their pocket and give twenty-five cents to somebody else, and of that father who wears a shabby coat and of that mother who wears a faded dress, that their children may be well appareled. You call them paupers or ragamuffins or emigrants. I call them heroes and heroines. You and I may not know where they live or what their name is. God knows, and they have more angels hovering over them than you and I have, and they will have a higher seat in heaven. They may have only a cup of cold water to give a poor traveler or may have only picked a splinter from the nail of a child's finger or have put only two mites into the treasury, but the Lord knows them. Considering what they had, they did more than we have ever done, and their faded dress will become a white robe, and the small room will be an external mansion and the old hat will be exchanged for a coronet of victory and all the applause of earth and the shouting of heaven will be drowned out when God rises up to give His reward to those humble workers in His kingdom and to say to them, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

You have all seen or heard of the ruins of Melrose Abbey. I suppose in some respects they are the most exquisite ruins on earth, and yet, looking at it, I was not so impressed—you may set it down to bad taste, but I was not so deeply stirred as I was at a tombstone at the foot of that abbey, the tombstone placed by Walter Scott over the grave of an old man who had served him a good many years in his house, the inscription most significant, and I defy any man to stand there and read it without tears coming into his eyes—the epitaph, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Oh, when our work is over, will it be found, because of anything we have done for God or the church or suffering humanity, that such an inscription is appropriate for us? God grant it!

Who are those who were bravest and deserved the greatest monument—Lord Claverhouse and his burly soldiers or John Brown, the Edinburgh carrier, and his wife? Mr. Atkins, the persecuted minister of Jesus Christ in Scotland, was secreted by John Brown and his wife, and Claverhouse rode up one day with his armed men and shouted in front of the house. John Brown's little girl came out. He said to her, "Well, miss, is Mr. Atkins here?" She made no answer, for she could not betray the minister of the gospel. "Ha!" Claverhouse said, "Then you are a chip of the old block, are you? I have something in my pocket for you. It is a nosegay. Some people call it a thumbscrew, but I call it a nosegay." And he got off his horse, and he put it on the little girl's hand and began to turn it until the bones cracked and she cried. He said: "Don't cry, don't cry. This isn't a thumbscrew; this is a nosegay." And they heard the child's cry, and the father and mother came out, and Claverhouse said: "It seems that you three have laid your holy heads together, determined to die like all the rest of your hypocritical, canting, sniveling crew. Rather than give up good Mr. Atkins, pious Mr. Atkins, you would die. I have a telescope with me that will improve your vision." And he pulled out a pistol. "Now," he said, "you old pragmatic, lest you should catch cold in this cold morning of Scotland, and for the honor and safety of the king, to say nothing of the glory of God and the good of our souls, I will proceed simply and in the neatest and most expeditious style, to blow your brains out."

John Brown fell upon his knees and began to pray. "Ah!" said Claverhouse, "look out if you are going to pray. Steer clear of the king, the council and Richard Cameron." "O Lord," said John Brown, "since it seems to be Thy will that I should leave this world for a world where I can love Thee better and serve Thee more, I put this poor widow woman and these helpless, fatherless children into Thy hands. We have been together in peace a good while, but now we must look forth to a better meeting in heaven, and as for these poor creatures, blindfolded and infatuated, that stand before me, convert them before it be too late, and may they who have sat in judgment in this lonely place on this blessed morning upon me, a poor, defenseless fellow creature, may they in the last judgment find that mercy which they have refused to me, Thy most unworthy but faithful servant. Amen."

He rose and said, "Isabel, the hour has come of which I spoke to you on the morning when I proposed hand and heart to you, and are you willing now, for the love of God to let me die?" She put her arms around him and said: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." "Stop that sniveling," said Claverhouse. "I have had enough of it. Soldiers, do your work! Take aim! Fire!" And the head of John Brown was scattered on the ground. While the wife was gathering up in her apron the fragment of her husband's head—gathering them up for burial—Claverhouse looked into her face and said: "Now, my good woman, how do you feel now about your bonnie man?" "Oh," she said, "I always thought weel of him. He has been very good to me. I had no reason for thinking anything but weel of him, and I think better of him now." Oh, what a grand thing it will be in the last day to see God pick out His heroes and heroines! Who are those paupers of eternity trudging off from the gates of heaven? Who are they? The Lord Claverhouses and Herods and those who had scepters and crowns and thrones, but they lived for their own aggrandizement, and they broke the heart of nations. Heroes of earth, but paupers in eternity. I beat the drums of their eternal despair. Woe, woe, woe!

What harm can the world do you when the Lord Almighty with unsheathed sword fights for you? I preach this sermon for comfort. Go home to the place just where God has put you to play the hero or the heroines. Do not envy any man his money or his applause or his social position. Do not envy any woman her wardrobe or her exquisite appearance. Be the hero or the heroine. If there be no flour in the house and you do not know where your children are to get bread, listen, and you will hear something tapping against the window pane. Go to the window, and you will find it is the beak of a raven, and open the window, and there will fly in the messenger that fed Elijah. Do you think that the God who grows the cotton of the south will let you freeze for lack of clothes? Do you think that the God who allowed His disciples on Sabbath morning to go into the grainfield and then take the grain and rub it in their hands and eat—do you think God will let you starve? Did you ever hear of the experience of that old man, "I have been young and now am old, yet I have never seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging bread?" Get up out of your discouragement, O troubled soul, O sewing woman, O man kicked and cuffed by unjust employers, O ye who are hard beset in the battle of life and know not which way to turn, O bereft one, O you sick one with complaints you have told to no one, come and get the comfort of this subject! Listen to our great Captain's cheer, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the fruit of the tree of life which is in the midst of the paradise of God."

Neuter.

Particularly polite and gallant was the young man who was sauntering down Witherell street one day not long ago, when the sidewalks were covered with slush and the ditches were flooded to the top of the curb. He wore a pink carnation in his coat lapel; his trousers were definitely creased; his shoes had lately been polished, although the wealth of slush on the walks had dimmed their brilliancy. He was approaching a crossing. Just ahead of him a young woman was wheeling a baby carriage in the same direction. The gutter was more than ankle deep with ice cold water. The young woman hesitated. To the rescue came the young man. "Can't I assist you?" he asked. "Thank you so much," was the reply, so appreciative in its tone that the young man boldly stepped into the watery ditch and ferried the lady across. Then he picked up the carriage and carried it over. "There," he said, as he sat it down, "I guess I haven't wakened it." He said "it" because he didn't know whether there was a girl or boy under the shawl. "Oh, it isn't a baby," volunteered the young lady. "I was down marketing and this is such an easy way to get the groceries home, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

The Trouble with Slankins.

"I haven't heard anything from Slankins for a long time. He went out west and got to be a county treasurer or something of that kind. How was he getting along at last accounts?" "His last accounts, I am informed, did not balance."—Chicago Tribune.

LIKE MANY OTHERS

Clara Kopp Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tells what it did for Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies that I thought I would ask your advice in regard to my condition. I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruation is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., Sept. 27, 1898.

"I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. I would say to all suffering women, 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a woman best understands a woman's sufferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her vast experience in treating female ills, can give you advice that you can get from no other source.'"—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., April 13, 1899.

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The Best Prescription Is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The Formula Is Plainly Printed on Every Bottle, So That the People May Know Just What They Are Taking.

Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called "Tasteless" chill tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

A Foreign Tongue.

On the strength of a story printed in the Washington Star, it may be said that it is a wise person that knows his own vernacular after the dialect-writer is done with it. "What on earth is de matter wid yoh talk?" asked Piccanniny Jim's mother. "Dat talk what I was jes' now talkin'?" "Yassir." "Oh, dat ain't sho-nuff talk! Ev'ybody's gotter speak in school, an' de teacher is learnin' me a negro dialeck piece."

His Great Opportunity.

Applicant—Is there an opening here for a sharp young man? Employer—What can you do? Applicant (confidently)—Anything. Employer—Very well. Take my chair here and tell me how to run my business on a profitable basis. We've been waiting years for you to be born.—Stray Stories.

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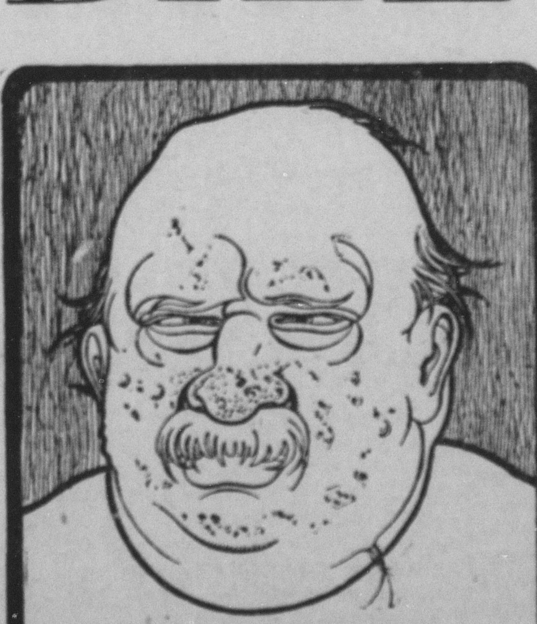

Puffs under the eyes; red nose; pimple-blotched, greasy face don't mean hard drinking always as much as it shows that there is *BILE IN THE BLOOD.* It is true, drinking and over-eating overloads the stomach, but failure to assist nature in regularly disposing of the partially digested lumps of food that are dumped into the bowels and allowed to rot there, is what causes all the trouble. *CASCARETS* will help nature help you, and will keep the system from filling with poisons, will clean out the sores that tell of the system's rottenness. Bloated by bile the figure becomes unshapely, the breath foul, eyes and skin yellow; in fact the whole body kind of fills up with filth. Every time you neglect to help nature you lay the foundation for just such troubles. *CASCARETS* will carry the poisons out of the system and will regulate you naturally and easily and without gripe or pain. Start to-night—one tablet—keep it up for a week and help the liver clean up the bowels, and you will feel right, your blood will be rich, face look clean, eyes bright. Get a 10c box of *CASCARETS*, take as directed. If you are not cured or satisfied you get your money back. Bile bloat is quickly and permanently

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 7

There will be 30 contests for credentials in the National Republican convention.

Victoria's Boer war is over; didn't run half as long as McKinley's scrapping in the Philippines.

When the U. S. Senate and the State Supreme Court sit down upon a Stone it is likely to crush it.

The farmer would be more benefitted by good roads than any other class. The value of a farm is determined by its accessibility.

In all doubtful counties in the state the Democrats and Independent Republicans are fusing on anti-Quay nominees for assembly.

Pennsylvania reaps no credit from the kind of Stone it produces, it is not the kind of "rock upon which my church is founded."

"Prosperity," which didn't affect the farmer half a cent, is beginning to play out with Bellefonte industries as well as some in other parts.

Frauds in Cuban rule are becoming thicker right along. Seven are shown up already and the end is not yet. A sample of the "good government" promised by McKinley.

The grange leaders of the state were before Gov. Stone beginning of the week and demanded the removal of Hamilton and other officials on account of the oleo scandal.

The famine camps in the Bombay presidency have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. At Godhra there were 3000 deaths from Cholera in one day. Vultures, dogs and jackals are devouring the dead.

Judge Cantrill of the Kentucky Circuit Court ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of former Governor Taylor. The warrant is based on an indictment secured several weeks ago, charging Taylor with being an accessory to the assassination of William Goebel.

The next step against Quay's Governor, Stone, will be to bring his arbitrary and unconstitutional cutting of the school appropriation before the Supreme Court, to teach him another lesson against trampling the Constitution under his feet so he may use the school funds to apply to the corrupt practices of the machine.

Rarely has the Governor of an American Commonwealth received such a rebuke from the Supreme Court of his State as is administered in Chief Justice Green's opinion in the constitutional amendment cases, says the Republican Philadelphia Press, and further thinks there is cause for impeaching the Governor. Impeachment is what the Reporter advised months ago.

The reader has observed the unusual length of the mercantile appraiser's list, embracing all dealers down to the smallest which formerly were not assessed. The new law requires this in order that funds may be obtained to meet the extravagance of the machine administration at Harrisburg. In rare instances the "good" citizen may seek to dodge his share of the tax, while his neighbors manfully submit to theirs.

The Democratic County Convention on Tuesday did good work that will be largely ratified at the polls in November. With true, honest nominees, Centre county is reliably Democratic always. This year the ticket will be elected by an increased majority—the taxpayers have found good housekeeping in county affairs for many years, from Democratic officials, and that is strengthening the party, and justly so. The day has gone by when men of besmirched character can sail through on the cry of party, when back of them is trickery, treachery to party, and spotted private character. Many instances in proof of this could be cited, healthy, among others, the recent rebuke of Adams and Quay; the first nominated for the exalted position of Judge of the Superior Court, but had to withdraw from the ticket because of having been identified with a concern to swindle the people. Lesson taught: Swindlers need not apply for office. Again, in the case of Quay, whose record is one of great and unblushing wrong and shameful abuse of the positions he was entrusted with. Quay has been called down. Lesson taught: Unfaithful public servants will not be tolerated.

The nominees by Tuesday's convention go before the people as men of good character. They are:

Hon. J. K. P. Hall, nominated for re-election to congress, is simple justice to one who stands high among the leaders at Washington as a valuable aid in all that is calculated to bring victory to the party in the approaching presidential campaign. Mr. Hall, during his present term in congress, has been faithful to his party, and in every vote he cast true to the best interests of the country. He will be re-elected by an increased majority.

Representative Wetzel, true and tried, was deservedly re-nominated. He is a man of the people and for the people with a clean record at Harrisburg. Always at his post, he will again be a faithful representative.

J. W. Kepler, a gallant young Democrat of Ferguson, for Assembly. He hails from one of the oldest and best Democratic families in the county, running back to the period of the Revolution—intelligent farmers but never office seekers. This recognition is well deserved.

THE THREE LEADING STATE ISSUES.

Three important State issues have already defined themselves with the utmost vividness in the election of members of the next Legislature, says the Record. They are:

1. Constitutional amendment so as to secure hereafter an honest registration of the voters and an honest count of the votes, and thus prevent an unscrupulous and corrupt Machine from piling up fraudulent majorities.

2. The impeachment of Governor Stone for high misdemeanors in order to defend the Constitution of Pennsylvania and the rights of the people from like usurpations in the future.

3. The election of a United States Senator who will do honor and credit to the Commonwealth.

A Legislature capable of accomplishing these high aims would also be able to promote the welfare of Pennsylvania in many other ways.

Impeach the Governor! the Reporter was the first to raise the cry several months ago. Now, since by the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court Governor Stone has been adjudged guilty of robbing the people of an opportunity to have honest elections, let the cry ring from every county in the state, Impeach Governor Stone!

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The New York correspondent of the Ledger says it is the belief there that the Presidential campaign now opening will develop more bitterness and personalities than has characterized any previous contest since Cleveland and Blaine ran against each other in 1884. That memorable campaign was one of personalities almost entirely. There was scarcely any issue debated except that of the characters of the opposing candidates. This year will be different in that the private characters of the opposing candidates are not likely to be attacked. But their public characters will be bitterly assailed. The issues of the past four years have developed so much heat and passion that they cannot be discussed without personalties of the most violent kind. Already the discussion of the Philippine question has resulted in several eminent individuals being called liars, and in President McKinley being attacked in a most impassioned way. A foretaste of what is coming was given at the anti-imperialist mass meeting in Cooper Union several nights ago. One speaker seriously likened President McKinley to Aaron Burr, who was regarded as the most dangerous man in American politics. But even this is mild as compared with what is coming. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's remarks just before sailing for Europe shows what may be expected. If there is such savage talk in May, what will not be said in October?

Against Sunday Funerals.

The Bellefonte Ministerial association has adopted resolutions protesting against Sunday funerals, and will sanction them only in cases of absolute necessity.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall. Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest
May 31	79	60 cloudy.
June, 1	82	60 part cloud.
" 2	80	62 part cloud.
" 3	76	55 part cloud.
" 4	70	52 part cloud.
" 5	76	53 clear.
" 6	81	52 clear.

Rain: On 1, night, thunder gust, 1.21 inches; on 2, morn, .11 inch.

Total rainfall in June, 1.92 inches.

Would Not Suffer so Again for Fifty Times Its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

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For forty years I suffered from sick headache. A year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y.

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$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton & Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist, Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Reiber, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. REIBER, Adm'r
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Oxfords and Strap Sandals.

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1' AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 33. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m.. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury. Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philada 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward.			Eastward.	
P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m.. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m. and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

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....CLOTHING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST....

Beginning Thursday, May 31st, and lasting until all are sold.

We inaugurate one of the Greatest Sales in Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing ever held in Bellefonte. $4,500 worth has been sacrificed at less than it costs to make them.

This Telegram Explains It All:

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1900.
SIM BAUM, Bellefonte, Pa.
We are now ready to close out our entire line of Spring Clothing, Can you use them at a price?
LIVERIGHT, GREENEWALD & CO.

Did I take advantage of it? I think so. Upon receiving the above telegram I immediately went to Philadelphia and bought the entire

Stock of $4.500 at a Reduction of Forty Per Cent.

When I made this purchase I had a two-fold object in view. First, to place myself in a position to handle the best line of Clothing in Centre county; and second, to give my customers the benefit of the extraordinary low prices. The hustler of today is the man who will eventually win in the long run. If you have ever bought from me you know my method of doing business. I do not sell you an article once just for the mere sake of selling you, but I sell you with the main object of selling you again. By conducting my business in this manner I hope in course of time to make an ever ready customer of you.

Do not think this is a "FAKE" sale or anything of the sort. It is a sale of Ready-made Clothing—the best that can be had at prices far below their actual value, the like of which you may never have a chance at again. I have bivided the stock in four lots:

Lot No. 1.	Lot No. 2	Lot No. 3	Lot No. 4
200 Men's Fancy Worsted Suits, with double and single breasted vests, in stripes and checks; actual value $10 to $12, my price—	300 Men's blue, black and novelty Suits, with single and double breasted coats and vests—others' price $12 to $18; my sale price—	75 Young Men's Suits in blue, black and novelties, single and double breasted vests. Prices range from	This lot embraces our well-known Suits for the Boys and little ones. Former price, $1.90 to $5.00. Special sale price from
$5 to 7.50.	$7.50 to 11.00	$4.00 to 11.50.	$1 10 to 3.75.

Give me a call and you will be surprised at the prices, styles and qualities. You know as well as I do that it pays to look around before buying elsewhere, so a call is all I ask; it costs nothing to look. Yours for Business,

SIM, THE CLOTHIER,

Reynold's Bank Building, - - - - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Centre Reporter--Supplement, June 7, 1900.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

FOR TAXES OF 1898 AND 1899

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 11th, 1900, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and to continue if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee	Supposed Owner.	Taxes.
120		Hale, J M	W C Heinle	33 18
50		Harris, J D	E J Pruner	1 34
50		Lingle, J J	J D Shugert	3 33
150		Perdue, John	W B Eckley	3 99
50		Smith, John Jr	Chas Shuey	1 27
30		Unknown	Jno Snavely	81
50		Carson, Andrew	W C Heinle	1 34

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler, Marg't	Mary E Sanders	20 94
397	145	Carskadden, D	W G Morrison	18 60
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	20 17
433	153	Lewis, David	W C Heinle	20 16
148		Lucas, J M and Packer, J P	J Chatman	12 57
46		Unknown	Mrs Melvina Watkins	2 15

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

⅙ of 433	163	Bell, Alex	J Z Long	3 78
⅓ of 433	163	Beyer, John	C M Bower	6 98
⅙ of 433	163	Beyer, John	J Z Long	3 59
⅓ of 433	163	Bell, Alex	Robt Cooke	7 56
½ of 140	22	Cox, Paul	J H Holt	3 39
½ of 140	22	Cox, Paul	C M Bower	3 39
433	163	Greaves, Alex	Beech Valley C & I Co	21 00
⅔ of 433	163	Hall, Chas	J M Dale	13 96
⅙ of 433	163	Hall, Chas	E Graham	3 50
⅓ of 433	163	Hunter, Alex	C M Bower	6 98
⅙ of 433	163	Hunter, Alex	J Z Long	3 59
⅙ of 433	120	Hall, Chas	J Z Long	3 50
415		Levy, Nathaniel	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 14
400		Long, J Z	J Z Long	9 70
146	75	Miller, Wm	G W Rombach	6 98
433	163	Morris, Joseph	Beech Valley C&I Co.	21 00
70		Nicholson, Jno	Geo R Boak	3 49
433	163	Scott, Samuel	Orvis & Holt	10 19
415		Thomas, Jas	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 14
¾ of 123		Wheeler, Henry	John Hoy	4 46
433	163	Wallace, Jas J	David M Torrey	21 00
411		Wharton, Thos P	Fidelity Ins T S&D Co	19 92
⅓ of 433	163	Young, Samuel	C M Bower	7 56
⅙ of 433	163	Young, Samuel	J Z Long	3 90
⅓ of 433	163	Young, Benj	C M Bower	6 98

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

439	138	Atwood, N L	David M Torrey	54 02
309	19	Atwood, N L	W C Heinle	19 00
415		Brooks, Jesse	David M Torrey	51 05
119		Carskadden, D	W C Heinle	14 64
200	120	Carskadden, D	-	24 60
71	131	Curtin, Roland	-	4 42
208		DeHaven, Peter	Beech Valley C&I Co.	25 55
311		Evans, Cadwaller,	- -	38 2
415		Elliott, Wm	- -	51 05
418		Eddy, Esther	Smith, Glover & Duncan	51 05
284	31	Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	19 08
60		Hallowel, Ed	Smith, Glover & Duncan	7 38
208		Irvin, Jas	- -	24 97
207½		Lowns, Caleb	Beech Valley C& I Co	25 56
207½		Longstreth, Isaac	- -	25 56
400		Long, J Z	Walter Zimmerman	49 20
400		Long, J Z	David M Torrey	49 20
70		Mason, John S	Beech Valley C& I Co	8 61
200		Meyers, Philip	Smith, Glover & Duncan	24 60
100		Meyers, Simon	- -	12 30
420	48	Meyers, Michael	- -	51 66
420		Meyers, Valentine,	- -	51 66
110		Meyers, Roger	- -	13 53
146	75	Miller, Jas	G W Rombach	17 96
158	93	Packer, Job W	W C Heinle	19 44
304	4	Packer, Job W	David M Torrey	37 41
50		Packer, J W & S C	W C Heinle	6 15
½ of 200		Tunis, Richard	Geo Furst	5 80
4-5 of 160		Willis, Jonathan	J A Beaver Trust	7 88
415		Wistar, Casper	Smith, Glover & Duncan	51 05
160		Willis, Jon[8 end]	Samuel Jeans	19 68

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

418		Levy, Aaron	A M Brown	10 30
3		Morgan, Jas Jr	Unknown	25
404	115	Moore, Jas	A M Brown	10 30
150		McWilliams, W B Est	W B M'Williams Est	18 03
254		Turner, Hannah	A M Brown	7 73
164		Turner, Daniel	A M Brown	7 10
40		Unknown	Saml McWilliams	1 55
9		Unknown	Emma Butcher	42

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

130		Askin, Robert	Spangler & Reifsnyder	2 28
130		Duncan, Daniel	Edward Allison	2 28
70		Gregg, Smith	Edward Allison	1 37
280		Hubby, Bernard	Mary Frank	4 55
122	31	Hepburn Wm		2 79
110		Mosby, Jacob	Spangler & Reifsnyder	2 07
130		Mercer, John	-	2 28
120		Reese, Daniel	- -	2 28
52		Unknown	Andrew Ocker	1 17

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

494	139	Brown, R F	H C Hyatt	10 14
375		Brown, John	-	7 60
135		Cawley, H B	Daniel Engle	1 37
140		Harrison, Wm	John Sheats	2 87
106		Lowery, ——	W C Heinle	2 16
80		Motz, Jno	Daniel Engle	82
170	70	Stover & Wolf	L E Stover	2 69
125		Unknown	W C Heinle	2 60
75		Unknown	-	1 54
150		Unknown		3 07
125		Unknown	-	2 60

HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.

48		Beck, Daniel	W C Heinle	1 41
21		Curtin, R & Son	Jno I Thompson	3 10
54		Sharer, Isaac	W C Heinle	1 60
117		Thompson, John	John I Thompson	11 37
44	11	Unknown	Ada Hutchinson	3 35

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

196		Fisher, J C	M G Brown	2 30
133		Fox, Geo	Spangler & Smith	3 13
200		Fisher, S W	M G Brown	2 35
400		Harrison, Wm	Mary M Frank	9 40
50		Irvin, John	W C Heinle	1 19
400		Parker, Richard	-	2 40
407	92	Wharton Kearny,	Wm Colyer	9 58

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

104	63	Brady, Jno	W C Heinle	4 20
104	63	-	-	4 20
104	63	-	-	4 20
217		Bonham, Sarah	David M Torrey	16 86
217		-	-	16 05
107		-	W C Heinle	11 61
415	107	Brown, Samuel	Mary M Frank	5 77
25		Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	22 22
136		Graysburg, Jos	-	1 35
130	92	Harris, Jas D	M F Blanchard & J L Bright	13 38
34		Lingle, J J	Sarah A Totten	4 91
	52	Sterrett, Jas	Montgomery Bros Est & J Z Long	4 03
50		White & Nestlerode	W C Heinle	2 68

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

56		Kuhn ——	S T & M D Gray	1 57
102		Williams ——	W C Heinle	8 11

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

20		Bruce, Chas	L H DeLong	1 05
80		Gorrell, Wm	W C Heinle	4 2
166		Hays, Robt & Jas	D & J Bechdel	8 72
175		Hess, Geo D	Beech Valley C & I Co	9 20
154½		Irvin, Robert	W C Heinle	16 19
250		Jackson Jno	-	7 01
150		Lytle Peter	P B Crider	7 88
33		Mahaffey Wm	L J DeLong	1 74
80		Smith Robt	W C Heinle	4 20
175		Quigley, Jas A	Beech Valley C & I Co	9 20
185		Jackson, Jeremiah	Harry Keller	9 73
200		Krouse, Daniel	W C Heinle	10 50
60		Nestlerode, Christ	Geo Hendrick	1 68
100		Roberts, Joseph	L J DeLong	5 25

MARION TOWNSHIP.

50		Allison, Wm	Franklin Weight	90
197		Harris, A D	Mary M Frank	4 08
53		McCalmont, ——	W C Heinle	1 01
55	18	Shugert, J D	-	1 05
50		Unknown	Jacob Deitz	98
2.0		Unknown	Isaac Frain	3 80

MILES TOWNSHIP.

32·75 of 300		Boyd Thomas	Sarah J Rhine	2 48
286		Black, James	H and J R Gast	19 50
75		Barton, Wm	J H Reifsnyder	1 49
149		Boyd, Wm	Wm Bietz	67
17		-	-	7
12		-	-	7
365		Cowden, Jno	H Gast	25 35
250		Cooper, Wm	H W Orwig	4 91
427		Dewart, Wm	H Gast	31 29
125		Dorsey, Jno	Mary S Zeigler	2 40
200		Deering, Christ	N H Gruber	11 70
156	60	Derr, S & J Stahl	W C Heinle	5 85
100		Benson, Peter	W R Goodman	95
194	42	Gratz, S	N H Gruber	13 65
400		Hepburn, Jas	H and J R Gast	27 30
100		Haines, Josiah	Nathan Haugh	1 17
390		Housel, Peter	Daniel Miller	67
100		Hepburn, Jas	Frank Haugh	50
400		Lake, Richard	W R Goodman	11 40
300		Parker, Wm	Mary S Zeigler	5 85
27		-	Philip Walker	48
419		Reese, Jno	H and J R Gast	29 25
277		Seigfried, Jacob	W Zimmerman	5 70
277		Swineford, Peter	N Haugh and wife	1 95
79		Seigfried, Jacob	Laurelton Lumber Co	4 10
75		Toner, Thos	W C Heinle	1 49
100		Unknown	Harry Keller	1 95
44		Unknown		81
125		Wharton, Moore	Mary S Zeigler	5 85

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

30		Burton, Robt	Mrs Sarah I Christ	7 80
20		Diehl, Adam	-	5 29
150		Diehl, N Jr	-	39 00

PENN TOWNSHIP.

100		Cook, Wm.	W C Heinle	2 20
300		Montgomery, Wm	J F Torbett	6 60
276		Montgomery, D	-	6 07
½ of 170		Swineford, Peter	Geo Robertson	56

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

288		Bond, Mary	Jas Gordon Est	2 29
400		Brady, Wm P	Mary M Frank	10 60
400		Cowgell, Daniel	W C Heinle	10 60
196		Fulmer, H B	D R Kulp Est	2 65
60	100	Felmalee, Moses	D Kulp	53
400		Forbes, James	W C Heinle	10 60
200		Garrigus, Wm	Jas Gordon Est	1 59
200		Gordon, Ed	-	1 59
70		Peck, Jos	Spangler & Reifsnyder	1 06
34	83	Rapp, Jacob	Samuel Bruss	42
100		Sawyer, Wm	J H Reifsnyder	1 34
400		Smith, Daniel	N H Gruber	8 08
18		Unknown	S M Leitzell	45
50		Unknown	T F Adams	41

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

40	10	Atherton, R	J P Ellis	12 40
164	10	Allison, Jas	W G Morrison, C Vail	20 17
390	110	Arthur, Ann	W C Heinle	23 98
52		Bannon, Jos	Chaney & Thompson	3 20
393	153	Chestnut, Saml	Eve Sharer.	12 18
200		Copenhaver, Jno	C T Fryberger	12 30
400		-	D M Torrey	24 60
216	156	Grant, Thomas	W H Blair, Atty	26 58
433		Gundaker, Jno	J P Ellis	40 27
216	156	Hamilton, Thos	W H Blair, Atty	26 58
433	153	-	W H Blair	3 88
¼ of 433	153	Irvin, Robert	Ed M Leifer est	332 16
433	153	Jordon, Owen	Eve Sharer	13 42
396		Jordon, Benj		12 28
433	153	Lee, John	G L Jordon	26 63
50		Long, A B	W C Heinle	3 07
¼		Langdon, R	W D Vail	62
418	153	Lawrence, Casper	Eve Sharer	12 95
100		McCord JR & A Campbel	Owners	3 07
¼ of 433	163	Morgan, B E	Ed M Leifer est	33 27
433	153	Musser, Jno		33 27
433	153	McCommand, Jno	D M Torrey	33 27
¼ of 433	153	Peters, Rich	Ed M Leifer est	31 27
117		Philips, H	J P Ellis	18 14
117	84	-	W C Heinle	15 75
½ of 430	9	Ramsey, Jas	Mrs J B Long, J Miles	26 63
433	153	Spear, Jno	G L Jordon	26 63
433		Slough, Jacob	Eve Sharer	13 42
403	153	Showers, Sam	James Clark	12 49
433	153	Smith, Mary	C M Bower	26 63
433		Slough, Geo	J P Ellis	40 27
433	153	-	Calvin Shearer	13 42
153	153	Toner, Jas	W C Heinle	9 47
6		Unknown	S R Pringle, Eve Sharer	18
6		Unknown	- -	19
250		White & Parsons	W C Heinle	15 28
50		Witmer, Henry	I V Gray	9 23
433	153	Welsh, Jos	J M Dale	51 97
75		Wilson, Wm	J Steiner	46 13

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

15		Kurtz, Jno L	W C Heinle	53
186	115	Purdue, Jno Est	Jas Gordon Est	6 41
300		Robinson, Cath	-	10 35
300		Robinson, Rebera	-	5 19
150		Robinson, Richd	-	2 40

92	102	Thornburg, Thos	Wm B Eckley	3 17
100		Unknown	J Gordon Est	1 71
75		Unknown	W C Heinle	2 40

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

412		Carskadden, D	W C Heinle	23 29
434		Dalton, Hugh	Beech Valley C & I Co	30 64
434		Dalton, Geo	- -	49 05
434		Dobson, Jas	- -	30 64
434		Dobson, Samuel	- -	30 64
433		Eddy, Geo	- -	30 57
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher, S W	Jas Beaver Trust	44 07
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher, Jas C	-	44 07
250		Hall, Peter	Pat Ward Est	14 13
383		Hale, Jas T	Beech Valley C & I Co	26 99
[illegible]50		-	- -	3 51
¼ of 400		Holt, Edgar	J H Holt	3 63
¼ of 400		-	J Z Long	2 90
½ of 400		-	C M Bower	7 75
50		Hardishell, B	Pat Ward Est	2 82
433	153	Linn, Saml	Beech Valley C & I Co	24 47
433		Morgan, Benj	- -	30 57
433		McMannus, Jas	- -	24 47
433	153	Milliken, M F	- -	30 57
409		Mitchell, N J	- -	30 57
450		McLanahan Sara	W C Heinle	6 53
433	153	Cunningham, D H		12 58
368	71	Nesbit, Jno M		12 55
433	1[illegible]3	Parker, Wm	Beech Valley C & I Co	30 57
423	153	Tallman B H	- -	30 57
162		Tompkins, Jas	Hugh Ward	20 5[illegible]
150		Tompkins, Saml	Pat Ward Est	8 48

433	163	Valentine, A S	Beech Valley C & I Co	24 51
434	153	Wain, Rebecca	- -	54 92
347	42	Wain, Phoebe	James A Beaver Trns	44 07
433	153	Wharton, Moore	Beech Valley C & I Co	51 9[illegible]
433	153	Wharton, Eliz	-	54 97
433	153	Wharton, K	W C Heinle	21 51
415		Wain, Richard	-	23 45

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

250		Alberts, G W	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	15 50
76		Anshultz, Geo	W C Heinle	4 41
30		Beckwith, Clem	SR Pringle, Eversharer	1 68
100		Berryhill, And	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	6 20
35		Beckwith, Clem	SR Pringle, EveSharer	2 03
413		Crane, Jane & Margt	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	24 47
200		Campbell, Robt	- -	12 40
200		Carr, James	W C Heinle	12 40
300		Drake, Jos	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	18 60
40		Downing, Sam	- -	2 48
40		Fox, James	- -	2 48
48		-	W C Heinle	2 76
211		Hemmond, Nich	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	13 04
100		Hoover, Jno	- -	6 20
25		-	Saml McCammont	2 87
433	163	McCommon, T	G L Gordon	24 98
424		McEwen, Henry	W C Heinle	24 38
424		McEwen, Polly	-	24 38
148		Merryman, Eliza	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	9 1[illegible]
50		Mong, Geo	-	3 10
161		McEwen, Thos	W C Heinle	5 80
216	156	McEwen, Polly	-	12 48
25		Rite, Geo	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	1 55

136	29	Ridgway, Budd & Co	Ridgway & Budd	12 04
40		- -	E Frantz	6 90
96	142	Sherrick, Jno	Sam'l McCammont	11 05
64		-	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	3 96
128		Thomas, Jno W	W C Heinle	7 25
100		-	-	5 75
119		-	-	6 83
100		Unknown	-	5 75
14		Williams, Joshua	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	86
92		Wallace, Thos	W C Heinle	15 88
433	133	Williams, Joshua	-	24 98
100		Bell, J C	-	5 75
100		Beck, Jacob	E J Pruner	3 10

UNION TOWNSHIP.

100		Blake, Jane	W C Heinle	4 56
150		Brown, Wm	F W Crider	7 29
40		Davis, Boyer	Richard Downing	5 82
250		Deal, Ann	W C Heinle	12 14
159	140	Mann, Harvey	F P Blair	7 76
100		Phipps, S	W C Heinle	4 85
47		Unknown	Thos Harrison	4 56
1000		Unknown	P B Crider & Son	21 25
383		Unknown	F W Crider	18 57
433	163	Wister, Wm	F P Blair	21 08

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

143	11	Ackert Wm	W C Heinle	3 93
115	113	Daugherty, Margt	Cyrus Gordon	3 17
179	1 0	Daugherty, Eliz	-	4 94
211	98	Gilbert, Wm	W C Heinle	5 82

22	47	Hahn, Ebenezer	-	62
219	39	James, Margt	Cyrus Gordon	6 04
215	155	James, Edward	-	5 9[illegible]
161		Knox, John	James Gordon	8 80
200		Osmen, Capt	W C Heinle	5 50
182		Purdon, Richard	Jas Gordon Est	5 02
50		Piles, Benj	Mary S Zeigler	1 39
50		-	J S McCormick	71
100		Purdon, Jno	Cyrus Gordon	2 7[illegible]
200		Parker, Richard	W C Heinle	5 50
88	54	Robinson, R	E W Hale Est	2 56
175		-	James Gordon	4 82
242	88	Sutler, Jas	Wm Love	8 94
192		Warden, Jere	B F Shaffer	2 81
12		Wilson, Robt	Zimmerman & Robison	1 29

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

250		Gray, Jos	W C Heinle	13 89
300		Hawthorne, Thos	John I Thompson	9 99
260		Lawman, Geo	-	28 86
345		Kuhn, John	-	57 45
330		Mayland, Jasper	-	10 99
174		Miles, Samuel	-	2[illegible] 96
86		Ross, Jno	-	14 33
79		Swanswick, Jno	-	8 75
6		Singer, Jno	-	1 38
88		Shippen, Wm Jr	-	9 77
5		Unknown	S R Pringle	1 11
½		Unknown	-	45
¼		Unknown	-	45
100		Unknown	W Laird	6 95
100		Unknown	W C Heinle	1 59

ALSO

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1896 and 1897, to the Commissioners of Centre County, for non-payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS

HOWARD BORO

Description.	*Owners.*	*Taxes.*
2 properties,	Samuel Brickley	$53 69
¼ acre,	Catharine G aden	2 92
¼ acre,	Solomon Candy	24 98

MILESBURG BORO

House & lot,	D P Shope	31 96
House & lot,	Jas Green Est	8 41
Axe factory,	-	6 73
19 acres,	-	32 04
3 lots,	-	8 41
Lot,	Harrison Levy	6 33
2 lots,	Mrs Mary McCollum	2 26

MILLHEIM BORO.

Lot,	Millheim B & L Asso	4 11
Lot,	H W Bolinger	3 55
Lot,	Nicholas Barnhart	2 81

Lot,	Elizabeth Klinefelter	81
Lot,	Michael Gephart Est	10 72
Lot,	Wm Shultz	6 39
Lot,	Uriah Reifsnyder	8 02

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

House & lot,	Geo Blowers	10 25
Brk blk & lot,	A J Dress	16 25
House & lot,	Thos Pilkerton	15 38
4 acres,	Clearfield Traction Co	13 65
House & lot,	T L Reeder	23 87

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Mrs Levi B nhoof	2 71
Lot,	Mrs Mary Hayes	3 76
H & L	Peter Moyer	10 62
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple	2 71
H & L	Silas Rees	18 84
2 lots,	-	6 01
2 lots,	Wm Freeberger	7 61
2 H and L,	Wm Bates, Sr	15 10
H and L,	-	21 24
Lot,	-	1 65
Lot,	Wm Collins	1 34
Lot,	Saml Edminston	1 34
H and L,	A B Weaver	10 08
3 lots,	Rosie Pierce	6 05
Lot,	Jemima Bush	7 71

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

8 acres,	Jos Beezer Est	4 65
Lot,	Buck & Brockerhoff	4 43
60 acres,	Kerlin Est	13 27
215 acres,	James Fanning	26 53

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

79 acres,	Benj Walker	17 32
Mill,	Ella Wagner	119 16
Lot,	Mary Campbell	7 21
15 acres,	Catharine Deeters	2 46
23 acres,	Mary E B ney	3 73
⅛ acre,	Hannah E Baney	1 12
1 acre,	Wm Butler	64
H and L,	Anna Campbell	6 37
100 acres,	Jos Green Est	16 99
2 acres,	Ed Quick and sister	3 19
2 acres,	Summers Est	43
65 acres,	Wm Spicer	6 37

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Woods Huff	1 15

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.

H and L,	John K Murray	4 21
H and L,	-	6 16
10 acres,	Wm L Sellers	1 57
Mill prop.	John A Rupp	33 60

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

148 acres,	Saml McWilliams	3 70

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

283 acres,	Alfred Lingle	1 94
1[illegible]6 acres,	Henry Zeigler	2 11
110 acres,	-	2 11
60 acres,	-	54

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmeyer Est	4 52
400 acres,	Jerre Aumiller & Co	1 57

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Emanuel Ishler	2 03
Lot,	Christian Stephens	5 31

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

29 acres,	Fred Williams	7 92
126 acres,	E C Henderson	11 17
100 acres,	Robert Merritt	6 17
178 acres,	J B Mattern Est	3 48
190 acres,	Joseph Meyers	4 76

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

20 acres.	Sarah Daughenbaugh	9 47
⅛ acre,	J H Bathurst	4 28
¾ acre,	W H Boney	4 23
140 acres,	T J Moore	21 17

MILES TOWNSHIP.

42 acres,	T E Royer, J C Smull	12 93

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Beaver Lumber Co	2 12
4 acres,	D E Dunlap	2 41
3 lots,	Mrs Jacob Shunkwiler	5 80
H and L	Paul Musser	10 34
⅛ lot,	Piles Est	2 59
Lot,	Geo Pikak	52
⅛ acre,	Timothy Harding	4 01
Lot,	Mrs L Nashwinter	9 66
Lot,	Wm Beaty	76
Lot,	James Beatty	3 52
Lot,	Jennie Faust	32
9 acres,	Daniel Hunter	5 95
Lot,	King Powder Co	5 18
1 acre,	Henry Leister	37
2 acres,	W F Noble	3 11
306 acres,	Isaac Crawford	7 78
Lot,	C H Shunkwiler	3 63
10 acres,	James Duncan	2 97
H and L,	D D Davis	4 26
Lot,	Abraham Frank	5 75
6 acres,	Mrs Ellen Nelson	2 58
1 acre,	E J Rickard	5 13

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

50 acres,	Wm Resides Est	1 01
2 Lots,	Harry Williams	1 01
1 acre,	Wm Moore	95

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

⅛ acre,	S M Buck	1 68
⅛ acre,	-	1 05
2 acres,	Buck & Brockerhoff	1 68
⅛ acre,	And Brockerhoff	2 09
50 acres,	Constans Curtin Est	1 40
50 acres,	-	1 40
⅛ acre,	S M Hall	2 11
⅛ acre,	J G Love	1 75

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

160 acres,	Geo Woods	12 27
140 acres,	Wm Thomas	25 02
160 acres,	J A Hunter	6 72
15 acres	Wesley Lego	2 35

UNION TOWNSHIP.

5 acres,	E H Carr Est	3 02
50 acres,	Irvin Bennett	2 02
110 acres,	W T Shirk	14 11
150 acres,	Irvin Swisher	4 08
50 acres,	Andrew Spicer	2 02

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Mrs Rebecca Kettley	1 25
Lot,	David Keatly heirs	67
16 acres,	Misses F & J Lillie Apt	1 24

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

20 acres,	McLarney Est	5 50

NOTE

In accordance with the Act of June 6 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons corresponding with the Treasurer in reference to land advertised for sale in the above list should remit sufficient to pay postage, stationery and advertising.

The advertising is $1.00 on each tract.

W. T. SPEER,
County Treasurer.

It Was Only $7.50

For Ten, Twelve and Fifteen Dollar Men's
Suits that made our store such a busy place.

A Very Few of Them Left.

Centre County people know when we say we are selling Ten, Twelve and Fifteen Dollar Suits for $7.50, that we are doing that very thing, and they are not a bit slow at taking advantage of so big a reduction. Only a very few left.

......THIS WEEK WILL END THEM......

M. FAUBLE & SON,
The Largest Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Establishment in Central Penna.
Brockerhoff House Block, BELLEFONTE.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Ex-Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, was a welcome visitor in Centre Hall Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Runkle, of Tusseyville, were visitors in town Saturday afternoon.

—Rev. G. W. Kershner filled the pulpit in the Reformed church at Boalsburg last Friday evening.

—Miss Elsie Moore was the guest of her friend Miss Blanche Tressler, at Linden Hall over Sunday.

—Editor J. F. Raine, of the Millheim Journal, was a caller on Tuesday while on his way to Bellefonte.

—Miss Florence Rhone went to Philadelphia on Tuesday morning to remain about four weeks with friends.

—Sumner V. Hosterman left Tuesday morning for Lancaster to resume his studies as a law student. He had been home for about four weeks.

—Miss Della Bartges and Miss Grace Lee went to Selinsgrove on Saturday to visit friends and to attend the commencement of the Susquehanna University.

—Prof. B. M. Wagenseller went to Selinsgrove on Saturday morning on a visit of several days to his home and to take in the commencement of the college at that place.

—James E. Stewart came up from New Bloomfield on Saturday to join his wife and son who were here visiting her parents. They returned to their home on Monday.

—Former County Treasurer Chas. Smith, of Bellefonte, was over here on Friday last among his friends. Since retiring from office Charley is conducting a big insurance business in that town.

—Dr. Park accompanied Mr. John Spicher to the Williamsport hospital on Tuesday. Mr. Spicher will be treated for a fibrous growth back of his ear, from which he has been suffering for some time.

—Proprietor Harrison of the Millheim knitting factory, was a prominent visitor in Centre Hall yesterday. His factory is now running steadily and employment is given to a large number of hands.

—Superintendent W. L. Malin, of Bellefonte, has been a frequent visitor in our town the last week during the operations of erecting the new pole line on their telephone system from Bellefonte to Reedsville.

—Mr. John H. Moyer, one of Potter township's industrions and prosperous farmers, accompanied by his interesting daughter, Miss Maiy, were pleasant callers at this office Saturday, while in town on business.

—Rev. Dr. Schuyler was down to Mifflinburg on Tuesday.

—Ed. A. Stump came up trom Aaronsburg last Saturday to see his old friends in the town.

—John H. Ishler, of Colyer, was a pleasant caller on Saturday while over here to transact some business.

—Mrs. J. Frank Rearick, of Spring Mills, was a guest at tne home of W. O. Rearick Friday and Saturday.

—A. F. Heckman, of Tusseyuille, favored us with one of his usually pleasant calls, and set his label to '01.

—Miss Emma Foster returned to her home in Mifflinburg last week after a visit of several weeks with Mrs. Mary Odenkirk.

—Our good friend James Stahl, on the western end of town, was taken seriously ill on Sunday with pneumonia, and his condition has become quite serious.

—Henry Rossman, Tusseyville's undertaker, was a passenger on Tuesday afternoon to Hazleton, to attend the meetings of the State Funeral Directors' Association convention.

—Mrs. Maria Youtz, of Mifflinburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James A. Keller, near Centre Hall. With her husband who died in the past year Mrs. Youtz was a resident thirty years of the little hamlet called Centre Hall.

—Mrs. Beulah Boone and little daughter Alice, left on Tuesday afternoon for Winnebago, Ill., where she will visit her aunt, and then go to Michigan to visit her husband's family. Mrs. Boone had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Brisbin since August last.

—Harry Keller, Bellefonte's popular and prominent attorney was in Centre Hall last Friday, and he was kept busy greeting his many friends in the town. With him was Sheriff Brungart, they being in our valley on professional business.

—Harry Grenoble, of Cumberland, Md., where he is employed as a telegraph operator, spent several days of last week at the home of W. H. Bartholomew. Harry is a son of I. J. Grenoble, who some years ago was in business at Spring Mills.

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A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des moines, Iowa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills: H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

MILLHEIM.

The Body of M. M. Harbach Brought to this Place for Burial.

Charles Wolf shipped another load of cattle to the eastern markets on Wednesday morning.

B. B. Wilson, the Creamery man at this place, went to Bellefonte on Tuesday, and attended the convention.

The school directors had their annual settlement in the school house on Monday. They left a snug balance to their credit.

W. F. Smith, W. D. Zerby, J. F. Rishel and D. B. Geary attended the County Convention on Tuesday, as delegates from Penn township.

The festival on Saturday evening, held by the members of the band, was well patronized, despite the inclement weather. They realized about $60.00.

Mr. Reigle who has been employed in Pittsburg for the last few months, and who came on a visit about two weeks ago, again returned to the former place on Monday.

Mr. James Burd has his bakery located on W. R. R. street in full blast, and is turning out fresh bread, cakes, etc. daily. He has a wagon on the road, and delivers his goods to the near by towns.

W. J. Rote and Frank Wingard who have been employed by a walnut firm in the state of New Jersey, came home one day last week to remain a short time. Mr. Rote has about completed the wall for his new house on Main street near the bridge, and will then push the erection of the superstructure. Now girls, here is a chance.

The dead body of M. M. Harbach, of this place, but who for the last year or more had been employed by a lumber firm in Clearfield, as a shingle sawyer, was brought to this place early Sunday morning from Bellefonte, whither it had been sent by railroad, from Clearfield, and after it had been viewed by the friends and a few neighbors, was immediately taken to the Paradise cemetery and buried. The funeral services were not held until two o'clock in the afternoon. The cause of Mr. Harbach's death is shrouded in mystery. The Philadelphia Record of June 2, has the following account of the affair:

> Clearfield, Pa., June 1.—The authorities here are working on what looks like a murder case While walking along the river bank below town this afternoon, James Condon found the body of a man, who was identified as Manton Harbaugh, a shingle sawyer, employed seven miles north of here. He was in Clearfield Wednesday, and had considerable money on his person. The face is much discolored, and there are cuts and bruises about the head. Near where the body was found are the railroad yards, a great resort for tramps.

The first news of the death of Mr. Harbach reached here over the telephone, on Friday evening during a heavy thunder storm and the message in consequence was very brief, stating that Mr. Harbach was drowned. The body when it reached this place was very much discolored, bruises on the head could distinctly be seen, and the supposition is that he was the victim of thugs, and came to his untimely death by some foul means. He was aged 48 years and 25 days, and leaves a wife and two step-daugters to mourn his loss. The entire community was shocked upon hearing the news of his unexpected and violent death, and his family have the sympathy of the entire surrounding community.

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SPRING MILLS.

Memorial Day Services Were Interesting and Imposing.

All our merchants report a very satisfactory business during May. Commercial agents passing through here report business rather quiet along the line.

O. T. Corman, the active merchant and extensive produce dealer, was on the sick list last week, but is again able to attend to his large and increasing business.

Major William Wallet and family, and Samuel Wagner, all of Ickesburg, Pa., are here on a visit. They are the guests of that prince of hospitality Jas. N. Leitzell.

On Wednesday evening last a number of young ladies of our village, tendered a reception to the students attending the Academy here, which proved a very brilliant and enjoyable occasion. The refreshments were very elaborate, very choice and served in an elegant and inviting manner. Conversation, mirth, and repartee ruled the evening. At a seasonable hour all retired to their respective places of abode, having been delightfully and agreeably entertained. The students and visitors were fully assured that they are all thrice welcomed to Spring Mills.

The ceremony here on Memorial Day was the most imposing and interesting of any similar celebration we have ever had in our village. Flags, streamers and the national colors were displayed everywhere. The program and entire arrangements for celebrating the day was in charge of the Sons of Veterans and admirably did they discharge the duty. The parade was quite lengthy and presented a fine appearance. Preceded by a drum corps of seven pieces, followed by the Sons of Veterans, our war worn veterans, K. of the G. E. and Sunday school children, all bearing in their hands bouquets of flowers. On arriving at the cemetery, the Sons of Veterans opened ranks and the parade passed through and entered the grounds. Directly in front of the cemetery the Presbyterian church is located, the portico of which was very elaborately decorated with flags, the national colors and thronged with the speakers and visitors, presenting a very pretty scene. Numerous recitations, and dialogues by children, excellent singing and music by a select choir followed in quick succession, after which Col. Reeder delivered a very able and appropriate address. Decoration was next in order. The delivery of a poem entitled "Cover them over with beautiful flowers," by Miss Kate Shires, was quite pathetic, and rendered in a very feeling manner. B. F. Kennelley also delivered a very beautiful tribute to the unknown dead, followed by decorating the graves. During the day our old veterans visited four cemeteries. The following are the names of the dead heroes buried in the respective localities: Spring Mills cemetery, John and J. F. Van Valsah, Thomas Richardson, John Hoke, Jno. Spiro, B. F. Coates and Thomas Duncan. Georges vallley, James Breon, Martin Grove, Daniel Condo, William Collins and Stephen Kennelley—a tombstone is erected here to this old warrior, but his burial is unknown. Union cemetery, John David and Wm. Raymond, Tasker Koch, Geo. Shultz, and John Dunkle. Green Grove, David Greninger and George Ream. At all of these cemeteries the ceremony was largely attended, and every one seemed highly interested in the proceedings.

◆

BOALSBURG.

The Auditors Examined the Accounts of the School Board.

Mrs. Glenn, wife of Dr. Glenn, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Woods.

Miss Gertrude Wieland's school closed last week. Prof. Hower closes his school this week.

Mr. Hower, of Turbotville, brother of Principal Hower, spent Sunday at Boalsburg with his brother.

The new school board was sworn in and organized: Peter Ishler, president; Jacob Meyer, treasurer, and "Buz" Tressler, secretary.

Mr. Samuel Woods, who graduated from the Jefferson Medical College recently, will take the examination before the State Medical Board on the 26th inst.

The I. O. O. F. festival was a success. The order cleared about $150.00. Our town has never in recent years been so packed with people as on Decoration day.

The auditors examined the accounts of the school board on Monday, and found a small surplus—$46.66. The Board appointed Hon. W. A. Murray to fill the unexpired term of Mr. John From. The selection was a very good one and highly satisfactory to the taxpayers of the township.

◆

Recent Union County Deaths.

Millmont, suddenly, Jonas T. Miller, aged 70 years.

Kansas, widow of Isaac Nieman, formerly of New Berlin, age 79 years.

TUSSEYVILLE.

A Letter of Interest as Given by Our Correspondent.

Quite a number of our people attended the Childrens' service at Sprucetown on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Br mgard, of Aaronsburg, visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Wert, on Sunday.

Mr. James Wagner, of Coburn, was home on a visit to his parents the beginning of this week.

Mrs. Arthur Kerlin and son William, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday with relatives in our community.

Miss Ray Fleisher who has been in Baltimore the past two years, is spending the summer with her grandparents.

The Children's service in the United Evangelical church on Sunday evening was largely attended. The services were very good.

◆

Photo Buttons.

Get the latest in Buttons, Photo Jewelry, Miniatures, Portraits, Mov-View Styles, etc. Notice our special offer. 12 elegant photos, 1 beautiful enameled button, 1 solid silver frame—all for $1.50. At Centre Hall Friday of each week.

W. W. SMITH, Artist.

◆

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	9
Lard	6
Shoulders	8
Ham	10
Tallow	5
Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	68
Corn	50
Oats	30
Rye	48
Barley	45

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	68
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	55
Rye	56
Oats	26
Barley	30
New Potatoes	50
Eggs	10
Butter	15
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

◆

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June, 6.
Wheat, 70 and 71c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 43.
Butter, fancy creamery, 20 ; prints 21
Eggs, fresh, 13.

RUSSIA BLOCKED.

AMERICAN AND OTHER FORCES NOW IN PEKIN.

SITUATION HAS IMPROVED.

Many Diplomats Believe that the Prompt Action of the United States Minister and the Other Foreign Representatives Has Checked, for the Time Being, Russia's Designs.

Shanghai, (By Cable.)—The detachment of over three hundred international bluejackets has arrived at Pekin.

Twenty-three warships are now at Taku—nine Russian, three British, three German, three French, two American, two Japanese and one Italian.

In addition to their crews, the Russians have on board their warships 11,000 troops from Port Arthur, with field equipment. Fourteen thousand Russian troops are held in readiness at Port Arthur.

London, (By Cable.)—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"An active exchange of dispatches is going forward among the great powers relative to China. The colossal superiority of Russia's representation at Taku is regarded as significant. The Triple Alliance advocates united action by Europe to protect common interests."

Washington, (Special.)—Minister Conger, at Pekin, reports to the State Department that the arrival of 350 guards for the legations of Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States has had the effect of improving the situation. He says that Pekin is much quieter, but that the Boxers are still active in the surrounding country.

It is hinted in diplomatic circles here that the sudden increase of activity on the part of the Boxers is nothing more than part of a well-conceived plan by one of the great European powers to secure a permanent lodgment in Pekin, and to seize a position giving it full control of the great Pei-Ho River, the approach to the Chinese capital. It is further intimated that the plan has proved abortive, owing to the alertness of the other European powers represented in Chinese waters, but particularly to the readiness of the United States Minister, Mr. Conger, and the American Rear Admiral on board the Newark, which at once gave the movement an undesired international aspect, and so tended to prevent the particular nation concerned from aggrandizing itself at the expense of the interests of the other nations. Therefore, it is assumed that the excitement will rapidly abate, and the Boxers will disperse, temporarily, at least.

The nation referred to in the Washington dispatch is Russia, whose designs upon China have been manifest for some time. It has been reported that Russia is preparing to send over one hundred thousand troops into Northern China by the Trans Siberian Railway, and the fact, as reported in the Shanghai dispatches, that there are 11,000 troops on nine Russian warships in Taku harbor, clearly shows the Czar's intentions to encroach upon China.

"EXHIBIT A" IN RUBBISH.

Paper that Means Thousands to South Carolina Comes to Light.

Washington, (Special).—Senator Tillman received from the Governor of South Carolina an important paper recently discovered in an old rubbish pile at the State Capitol at Columbia, which may cost the United States Government something like $500,000. The long-lost document, which mysteriously disappeared from the files over thirty years ago, is pronounced genuine by Mr. Tillman, and it is his intention to proceed at once to secure an adjustment of war claims pending on the Federal Government and his State.

The important discovery is the long-lost paper known as the Black Voucher, exhibit "A," setting forth in detail the claims of South Carolina for supplies and moneys expended in the Revolutionary War, the wars of 1812 and 1836 and the Mexican War.

The claims mentioned will be used to offset the claim on the State of South Carolina by the United States Government for the payment of $248,175 for bonds and $340,000 for ordnance stores seized in the arsenal at Charleston at the outbreak of the Civil War.

DOG MANGLES A BOY.

Big St. Bernard Shakes Lancaster Lad Into Insensibility.

Lancaster, Pa., (Special).—While Peter Kirsch, a twelve-year-old boy, was watching the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the cemetery connected with St. Joseph's Catholic Church he was attacked by a large St. Bernard dog belonging to Father Christ, the rector.

The animal first seized both of the boy's hands and threw him to the ground. The dog grabbed the boy by the thigh and shook him like a rat.

The boy is badly mangled but may recover. The animal was shot.

Blinded by the Eclipse.

Lancaster, Pa., (Special.)—Mrs. H. C. McAllister, of Conestoga Center, near here, has became blind in one eye as a result of gazing too long at the eclipse of the sun. She watched it closely for a long time, both through smoked glass and with the naked eye. Her sight became dim the next day, and grew steadily worse until she is unable to see with that eye.

Big Gold Producer Sold.

Phoenix, Ariz., (Special.)—The Congress gold mine, sixty miles north of Phoenix, has been sold for $1,500,000 to a New York syndicate, reported to include Warner Miller and John Mackay. It has been regarded the principal gold producer of Arizona.

Diaz Honors M'Kinley.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—A special dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

"President Diaz has designated 100 picked rurales to attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo as a complimentary body guard to the President of the United States.

To Represent Patent Office.

Washington, (Special.)—Edwin L. Chapman, a principal examiner of the United States Patent Office, has been designated to represent that office in charge of the models loaned to the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Deficit In Porto Rico.

Washington, (Special.)—The total receipts of the Porto Rican Treasurer for the month of April, 1900, were $105,869,18. The total payments for the month were $186,510.77, which shows a deficit for the month of $80,641.59.

ECLIPSE WAS SUPERB.

Ideal Weather In Many Places For Seeing Sun Darkened.—Astronomers Made Happy.

Seldom has a total eclipse of the sun occurred under better conditions for observation than the one which was visible Monday in parts of North America, Europe and Africa.

Clear and beautiful weather prevailed throughout almost the entire belt of totality. This not only afforded the astronomers ideal conditions for making scientific observations, but heightened the effect of the wonderful spectacle on the millions of persons who gazed at it merely as a sublime phenomena of nature.

Astronomical parties were scattered thickly throughout the totality belt, which began in the Pacific Ocean just west of Mexico and extended through Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, thence crossing the ocean to Portugal, Spain, Algiers and traversing Northern Africa to the Red Sea, where it ended. The belt was 55 miles wide.

The United States Government had three stations for observing the eclipse in this country. These were at Pinehurst, N. C., where the station was in charge of Prof. Aaron N. Skinner; at Barnesville, Ga., in charge of Prof. Milton Updegraff, and at Griffin, Ga., in charge of Prof. Stimson J. Brown. Captain C. H. Davis, superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, was in communication with these officials by telegraph.

Remarkably successful results were achieved. The conditions at Pinehurst were particularly favorable, though hoped-for observations of the periodicity of shadow bands could not be taken.

At Barnesville the corona flashed out in double fan-like form of great beauty. Several solar prominences were distinctly observed.

The United States Government also had a station in Tripoli, Northern Africa, where excellent results were obtained. At Algiers a weird effect was produced. The color of the sea was changed from deep blue to gray and the trees became purple. The corona and shadow bonds were observed under rarely favorable conditions.

Crowds of sightseers went to Norfolk, Va., for the great spectacle. Among them was President McKinley, who made the trip from Washington on the dispatch boat Dolphin. The temperature fell, and at the period of totality there was a drop of 1½ degrees. The corona, with the planets Mercury and Venus shining near, was seen to great advantage.

As the sun was darkened a weird effect was produced at many places. This led to some scenes of excitement, colored people in the South being especially affected.

MANY REBELS CAPTURED.

Successful Campaign of the American Troops in the Philippines.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Scouting, small engagements and the capture of arms and prisoners continue daily in northern Luzon. Last week's operations by the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Regiments resulted in the killing of forty-six of the enemy, the taking of 180 prisoners and the capture of 300 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Edward E. Hardin, with three companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment and blue jackets from the gunboat Helena, landed at Palonog, Masbate Island, under the enemy's fire, routed the insurgents, and after an engagement lasting half an hour occupied the town, without casualties.

The insurgent commander, with twenty officers and 230 men, surrendered on May 20, giving up 100 rifles. An impressive scene occurred on the Plaza when the prisoners were disarmed and liberated. The islanders were found suffering from lack of food, owing to the blockade, and the American authorities are endeavoring to relieve them.

Peace reigns and no trouble is expected in Manila, although the city is crowded with people from the provinces, who are leaving the unprotected hamlets in order to avoid the conscription which the insurgent leaders are enforcing, as well as robbery and outrages at the hands of roving insurgents and bandits.

The investigation of the charge against Brigadier General Frederick Funston of having summarily executed two natives in the province of Zambeles has resulted in a discontinuance of the proceedings. It developed the fact that General Funston caught the natives in the very act of murdering bound Macabebe scouts, his action, under the circumstances, being regarded as justifiable.

Paper Mill Burned.

Phillips, Wis., (Special.)—The Flambeau Paper Company's mill and warehouse at Parke Falls, in Prince county, burned, entailing a loss of $200,000. The property is well insured. The town was without adequate fire protection, and at one time was in danger of being wiped out. Assistance from Medford and Abbottsford prevented the spread of the flames. Included in the loss are two paper machines, valued at $40,000 each.

To Prison for Life.

Welland, Ont., (Special.)—The three convicted dynamiters—Dullman, Nolin and Walsh—were taken to Kingston, there to serve their sentence of life imprisonment. The prisoners were handcuffed together and securely guarded. A great crowd saw their departure. Dullman and Walsh were surly, the latter complaining that the handcuffs hurt him. Nolin was particularly chatty, remarking to the sheriff that "It was a beautiful morning." He also told the ladies near him that he was sorry to leave them.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Collector of Customs Bliss, of Havana, Cuba, states that since he took charge of the department more than two hundred Cuban employes have been discharged for fraud.

The second instalment of General Young's report of his operations in Northern Luzon was made public.

The wife of Col. C. R. Greenleaf has opened a library in Manila for American soldiers and sailors.

The Filipinos sent out a story to the effect that five hundred Americans had been slain by them at Catubig.

The natives of Mindoro Island, one of the Philippines, beheaded the boatswain and his accomplices of the brigantine Navarro, who had mutinied and killed the captain, his wife and the mate.

General Wood has warned the Cuban civil governor of Santa Clara province, Cuba, that if he attempts to corrupt the elections he will be dismissed and punished.

A government teamster in Manila died from the bubonic plague.

General Wood has ordered that every department in the government service in Cuba be overhauled. The solicitor's bureau at Havana has been abolished.

WAR MAY BE OVER.

FORTS AROUND THE TRANSVAAL CAPITAL ABANDONED.

PRETORIA IS EVACUATED.

British Nearing Transvaal Capital—Expected to March Into Town Without Opposition—President Kruger Is Said to Have Fled From Transvaal Territory to Lydenburg.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—Pretoria is to fall into British hands without the firing of a shot. It is believed in London that Johannesburg will also yield.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says that Johannesburg has already surrendered, but this is not fully credited in London.

The news from the Transvaal capital comes in a dispatch from that place. It says that "all the forces have been dismissed from the forts around Pretoria. President Kruger is now at Watervalboven." British officers, according to the same dispatch, "are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender."

Further light on the situation is shed by the London Daily Mail, which publishes a dispatch from the Earl of Rosslyn, one of its correspondents who was a prisoner at Pretoria, but who, as a civilian, appears to have been released. The dispatch was dated at Pretoria, and said: "Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours, without resistance. Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church Square for the arrival of the British." Burgomaster de Souza, the Earl states, was authorized to receive the British.

The London War Office has made public no dispatch from Lord Roberts as to the present situation at Johannesburg or Pretoria. It is believed in the British capital, however, that there will be no further opposition to the occupation of either city, and that, in the language of one dispatch, "the war is over."

It is rumored in Berlin that Johannesburg has been blown up, but there is no confirmation of this.

Watervalboven, to which place President Kruger has retired, is 140 miles northeast of Pretoria on the Delagoa Bay railroad. It is near the junction of the Delagoa line with the road to Lydenburg, from which it is 40 miles distant. The latest move of President Kruger therefore seems to indicate a decision to transfer his capital to Lydenburg, as it has been reported he would do. Lydenburg is described as in an almost inaccessibly mountainous region and wonderfully well adapted to defense. For some time it has been rumored that the cannon and provisions at Pretoria have been in process of transfer there.

FILIPINOS RUSH TOWN.

Five Americans Killed, Officer and Two Men Missing.

Manila, (By Cable.)—On Tuesday night the Filipinos rushed San Miguel, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry.

They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Capt. Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered.

San Miguel is a few miles from Manila. While a band under the escort of troops of the Forty-sixth Infantry was moving from Ilang to Silang, within 25 miles of Manila, it was attacked by Ladrones, three of the party being killed.

Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, of Company L, Forty-seventh Volunteers, commanding a scouting party in the southern part of Albay Province, had several engagements with the natives, in which 17 Filipinos were killed and 23, including a captain, were captured.

Six explosive bombs and a number of valuable Filipino documents also fell into the hands of the Americans. The scouts burned the town of Yubi, the headquarters of the natives. Sergeant Brickley was killed during a slight engagement near Higao, Province of Albay.

Scouts of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments captured 32 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition in the Pangasinan Province.

Major March's van of the Thirty-third Regiment has arrived at Aparri from Benguet, after the hardest of mountain traveling. The men were exhausted and ragged, having followed persistently on the supposed Aguinaldo trail. They had several encounters with the Filipinos, but found no signs of Aguinaldo.

Indians in Ugly Mood.

Washington, (Special.)—General Wade, who was directed to proceed to the Northern Cheyenne Indian agency, at Tongue river, Montana, and investigate the reports that the Indians had the Messiah craze and intended to rise against the whites, has telegraphed the adjutant general that he could find no reason to anticipate trouble. He says the Indians are in bad condition, but peaceable and well disposed. The settlers on and near the reservation seem to have no fear of trouble.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Bliss Carman, the poet, is making a study of old French Canadian folk songs and stories for translation into English verse.

Professor Brander Matthews has been asked to deliver a series of lectures on the modern novel before an association of London clubs.

"Davy" Stephens, of Kingston, Ireland, has sold newspapers for 54 consecutive years, and more famous men and women have been among his patrons than any of his rivals can boast.

Alfred Vanderbilt is more of an athlete than most of his family. He is a splendid horseman, a good polo player, is as skillful at golf as he used to be at tennis, and is a first-rate hand at hockey.

Republicans of the First Maryland district at their convention had a large banner inscribed with the names of the President and their Congressional Representative. The banner read: "For McKinley and Mudd."

William Dean Howells, the novelist, is at work upon another book of poems.

Great Britain's new Minister to Denmark, William Edward Goschen, is a brother of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and was formerly attached to the British legation at Washington.

J. M. Barrie, as the author of "My Lady Nicotine," has appropriately purchased and sent at his own expense a large quantity of tobacco to the Highland Brigade, now fighting in South Africa.

There are only three members of the original McKinley Cabinet of three years ago still in office—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, and James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

American Officials in Cuba Enter Protest—Unjustly Criticised.

Havana, (Special.)—American officials here feel that they have been unjustly treated by certain newspapers in the United States, which have published the sweeping statement that they all live extravagantly. Army officers point out that if they have to live in cities their expenses are much greater than when at home. Moreover, very few care to risk the health of their families by keeping them in Cuba during the summer. Thus two establishments are necessary. As their duty compels them to remain in a tropical climate, they feel that the United States government, like other governments under similar conditions, should pay additional stipends.

So far as the officers of high rank are concerned, it should be pointed out that General Wood occupies only a small portion of the palace for residential purposes, the rest of the building being utilized not only for the divisional offices, but also for all the municipal offices. A number of employes have to be kept at General Wood's expense—cleaners and helpers generally—and he says that if he did not have some private resources to eke out his pay and his allowance it would be next to impossible for him to live in the palace at all.

Collector Bliss lives quietly in a single room at the Hotel Telegrafo, going to and returning from his office in a hired vehicle of the most ordinary description. Major Ladd, chief quartermaster, lives at El Vedado, in a house which he shares with three other families. General Lee lives at headquarters at Quemadas, where do all his staff officers, who are unmarried. General Wilson, governor of Mantanzas-Santa Clara lives in a house for which he pays a small rental. Colonel Whitside, at Santiago, lives in a little wooden bungalow, formerly occupied by General Wood and leased from Mrs. Ramsden, wife of the former British consul. General Humphrey, Colonel Black, Major Scott, Captain Pilcher and many other officers live in buildings used by the government either as offices or police barracks.

General Wood, when asked what he thought of such charges, replied that he considered charges of extravagance in departments, except the postal, unfounded, adding that he believed no other department had anything to fear on that score and that all could endure the closest investigation possible.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Wiped Out Valuable Business Property in Apalachicola.

Apalachicola, Fla., (Special.)—A disastrous fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Broughton. It spread to the Methodist Church and from there to the business portion of the town. In less than three hours three blocks were entirely consumed. The following is a partial report of the losses:

The Methodist church, the residences of Mrs. Broughton and Dr. Willis Hicks', offices of J. H. Lovett & Co., the store of Patton and Hall and all intervening shops to R. Collins' store, on the corner of Centre and Market streets.

The fire crossed Market street to the buildings occupied by Drs. Alexander Hoffman, Moore and Willis Hicks, Messrs. Murat Hendry and Rice, Warren, A. H. Hopp, E. A. Flateur & Co., Dr. Rush Lichenfelt, A H. Gendberg, the residence of J. S. Hatchcock, the Times office, John Cook's bar and adjacent buildings. From here the fire leaped across Centre street and consumed everything from the Central Hotel to the icehouse on the wharf. Everything on the water front from the telegraph office to Rugge & Sons, on Water street, was consumed. The customhouse was consumed and a very few of the records were saved. The splendid armory, recently built at a cost of $18,000, also was destroyed.

A COMMISSION CENSURED.

It Acquitted a Filipino Who Was Accused of Murdering a Soldier.

Washington, (Special.)—The Secretary of War has received the official record of the case of Rosario Espiritu, a Filipino who was tried by a military commission at Manila in June last on the charge of having murdered Private George A. Wagner, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, by shooting him with a revolver and by stabbing him with a bolo. The commission, after being in session two months, found the Filipino not guilty of the charge.

The commanding general of the Department of the Pacific disapproved the findings of the acquittal, but ordered the release of the prisoner. In his review of the case he says:

"In this case the evidence was abundantly sufficient to sustain a conviction, and the failure of the commission to so find is attributed to complications arising during the trial, resulting from wholly immaterial and irrelevant objections by counsel."

BIG BATTLE ON GOLD COAST.

Many are Killed on Both Sides at Kumassi.

Accra, (By Cable).—It is reported that three European officers were killed and Captain Aplin and 100 Hausers were wounded in a recent effort by the Lagos Hausers to break the investing lines of tribesmen at Kumassi.

The Ashanti loss is reported to have been great, as the Hausers had three Maxims engaged, although themselves greatly outnumbered. Three hundred Ashantis are said to have been killed in a previous action. The rising is still spreading.

Senate Nominations.

Washington, (Special).—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

E. R. Stackable, collector of customs for the district of Hawaii; Sergeant-Major F. McC. Smith, Thirty-eighth United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

William Peel, Unionist, was elected to the English Parliament in place of the Marquis of Lorne. The election of two war candidates by large majorities the past week will probably determine the government to force a general election before the war fever abates.

A schoolboy named Brener, nine years old, committed suicide in Berlin.

The French Minister of War announced in the Senate that the officer who gave the politicians the letters of Detective Tomps on the Dreyfus affair had been cashiered.

Representatives at Pekin of the foreign powers have notified the Chinese foreign office that if the Chinese secret society, known as the "Boxers," is not immediately suppressed the powers will land troops in China.

Cecil Rhodes and other South African millionaires are about to develop a big mining enterprise in German West Africa.

A loving cup was presented to Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the yacht Shamrock, by his American admirers.

MERRY WAR.

ARMED POLICE CAPTURE THE FORT OF CHICAGO SQUATTERS.

NOVEL FIGHT OVER LAND.

Captain Streeter, Who Claims Ownership, Defied the Authorities with a Little Army of Seventy Men and Two Gatling Guns—Park Police Fired Upon by His Pickets.

Chicago, (Special.)—Three hundred police officers of the city of Chicago, headed by Chief Kipley, and every man bearing a repeating rifle, marched from the East Chicago Avenue Station, on the North Side, to the foot of Superior street, where Captain George Streeter had fortified himself on a strip of land created by the washing up of soil from the bed of Lake Michigan, and which Streeter claims as his property by right of discovery. In the entrenchments were about seventy men, armed with rifles and two Gatling guns. Earlier in the day a party of Lincoln Park officials had been fired upon by pickets around the improvised fort, and a boy, fourteen years old, had been wounded severely in the right leg. A horse driven by the park officials had been killed.

At 3.30 o'clock "Brigadier General" Niles and four of his men, perceiving the overwhelming force of police approaching, climbed over the emplacements of their improvised fort and offered to surrender to the park police, providing they were protected. The surrender was accepted, and the park policemen started on foot toward the police station, followed by an immense crowd. Those in the crowd pushed and jostled Niles roughly, and he suddenly whirled around and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors. A rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which Niles' rifle was wrenched from his hands and clubs were freely used on the erstwhile "brigadier general's" head. He was knocked down and was about to draw a revolver when he was manacled and dragged off by the officers. The four men with him were also roughly handled in the melee.

The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leaders, deserted their guns and escaped in the throng. The police at once took charge of the fort, with its entire store of arms and ammunition.

Captain Streeter was not found in the fort.

The shooting resulted in a call upon the city officials for the arrest of the occupants of Streeter's Fort, but the city authorities declined to take the initiative, owing to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States once declared the land to be a part of the territory of Illinois.

It was finally decided to mobilize 300 police officers, under the leadership of Chief Kipley, and to march against the squatters and demand their surrender.

Sheriff Magerstadt went with the chief of police, and it was planned that in case of refusal to surrender that the sheriff should immediately swear in the 300 police officers as deputy sheriffs, again demand the surrender of Streeter's force on the ground of riot and disorderly conduct, and proceed to arrest the occupants of the fort, regardless of cost.

A fireboat, with a Gatling gun aboard, was dispatched up Lake Michigan to make a demonstration from that side, and to cut off the escape of Streeter's men by means of their yacht.

It had been determined early in the day, at a conference between the acting mayor and corporation counsel, that in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the land claimed by Streeter is territory of the State of Illinois, the city police forces could not legally precipitate a battle with Streeter's forces. Counsel expressed the opinion that the matter could only be settled by the State authorities who control the park police, a large number of whom are stationed in Lincoln Park.

Captain Streeter claims to own the land, which, were the title clear, would be worth between thirty and fifty millions of dollars. In 1885 Captain Streeter and his wife were stranded on a little sandbar a few yards from the shore at the foot of Superior street. The spot was not down on the maps, and the doughty navigator laid claim to the land and declared his right, being the whole population, to elect himself to all the offices, which he, in framing a constitution, deemed the territory in need of. As the years passed by the dumping of all sorts of refuse and earth washed up by the lake formed a large tract, now 180 acres in extent, and Captain Streeter became a man of importance.

With his importance and the increased value of the lands his troubles began. The tract became connected with the shore, and owners of adjoining property resented the presence of Captain Streeter and the retainers he had gathered about him. They carried the matter into court. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the land was within the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois. Streeter thereupon offered the district to the federal government. A year ago he organized, under the name "District of Lake Michigan," a territorial government, and elected himself chief justice and to other offices of importance. The police, however, descended on him and his army of fifty men, and since then up to the present time the captain had lived in another part of the town.

The preparations to retake possession were made with great secrecy, and it was not until dawn that the police were aware of the invasion. Patrolman O'Malley saw a small schooner anchored off the shore when daylight broke. From the boat Captain Streeter landed his men, who had hoisted the United States flag. The patrolman telephoned Inspector Heidelheimer of the occurrence. The inspector resolved to make no move in the matter until after a conference with the law department of the city, and in consequence the invaders, or rightful owners, as they claim to be, were left unmolested, while the police figured out a campaign.

Fatal Explosion of a Mine.

Clifton, W. Va., (Special.)—An explosion of firedamp in the Camden-Spilman mine killed Charles Varian and several others. The tipple and several mine cars at the mouth of the mine were blown away and demolished, and several persons narrowly escaped from flying debris. A flash of powder ignited the gas.

WAITED 71 YEARS TO WED.

Bride-to-Be 88, Groom 86, and Bridal Party All Over 60 Years.

Toledo, O., (Special.)—August Croft, aged 86 years, and Miss Kate Putnum, aged 88, were married at South Bloomfield.

The wedding party was a large one, but no one whose age was less than 60 years was invited.

At the age of 15 and 17 they were devoted lovers, but they did not become formally engaged until January 8, 1900. Neither the bride nor groom-to-be has ever married.

THE NEWS.

The United Confederate Veterans closed their reunion at Louisville, and will meet next year in Memphis. A resolution reciprocating the kind words of General Sickles toward the men of the Confederacy was adopted after a lively discussion.

Referee Nusbaum, in hearing the case against the Ice Trust in New York, ordered the production of the books. Evidence was given by independent dealers to show how the trust raised the price.

The Southern Railway stockholders met in Richmond, Va., and authorized the issue of a fourth supplement to the company's first consolidated mortgage deed.

The three negroes—Stirling, Ivory and Perry—were held by the coroner's jury in Philadelphia for the murder of Prof. Roy White.

Biscoe Hindman, of Louisville, was elected commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Veterans.

The Philadelphia grand jury held Towerman William A. Lantell responsible for the freight wreck in the tunnel.

An epidemic of black canker rash appeared at West Derby, Vt. Three deaths were reported.

Della May Fox, the actress and soubrette, was committed to the insane asylum at Astoria, L. I.

Five persons were killed and three injured by the explosion of nitro-glycerine in Marietta, O.

About twelve hundred workers in gas fixture factories in New York are on a strike.

Frank Preston, who was arrested on the charge of being one of the men who robbed the bank at Williamsburg, Va., was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

George Huggins and J. Roney Cunningham, while driving home at night from Summit Bridge, Del., went through an open draw and both were killed.

The annual meeting of the William Cramp & Sons' Shipbuilding Company was held in Philadelphia, and a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. declared.

William Ingram, colored, was convicted in Norfolk, Va., of the killing of Lillie Fuller, and sentenced to one year in the city jail.

Judge Cantrill, of Frankfort, Ky., issued a bench warrant for the arrest of former Governor Taylor, who is in Indiana.

Captain W. T. White, assistant superintendent of the Virginia state penitentiary, died at his home in Richmond.

Constable Hurricane Branch had his man hunt in Nansemond county, Va., without interference.

The great solar eclipse was observed with unusual success in various parts of the South. The government had expeditions at Barnesville, Ga., and Pinehurst, N. C.; the Johns Hopkins University had observers at the latter place, and other universities had expeditions at various places, all of whom secured good photographs and valuable scientific data.

Judge Morrow, of the United States Court, San Francisco, granted an injunction to prevent health authorities from discriminating against the Chinese in precautions against the plague.

Bishop Moore, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was stricken while preaching a sermon in Allegheny, Pa.

A cargo of purple ore was brought to Philadelphia that had been dug from the site of the ancient city of Telmessus.

Fire broke out in the Hecla branch mine in Houghten, Mich. One of the men was overcome.

Henry K. List, president of the City Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., died at the age of seventy-nine.

Sheriff Tyler, of Grant county, Utah, and Jan Jenkins, a cattle owner, were killed by outlaws.

The mills of the York Haven Paper Company, at York Haven, Pa., were destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Frank Wilson, the largest woman in Pennsylvania, died at her home in Easton.

John C. Cass was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in Lynn, Mass., for robbery.

An elephant from Bostock's circus fell from the train while en route to Newark, New Jersey.

Judge G. W. Jeffers, judge of the Municipal Court in Wheeling, W. Va., and formerly mayor, was found dead in his law office. He had been missed for more than a week, and a search revealed his decomposed remains in a room in the rear of his office.

At the anniversary meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, a movement was started and a committee named for the organization of an international council of religion.

A large force of police raided and captured the fort set up by Captain Streeter, the Chicago squatter, on a strip of land washed up by Lake Michigan in front of Chicago.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians adjourned after the appointment of a committee to raise a twentieth century million-dollar fund.

The Methodist General Conference adopted the minority report, which leaves the injunction of card-playing, dancing, etc., in the Book of Discipline.

William J. Gilmore, manager and owner of the Auditorium in Philadelphia, sold out his place and announced his retirement.

Louis Ruger, seventy-three years old, was arrested in Tuscarora township, Pa., while coining counterfeit money.

Brother Andrew, of St. Mary's College, at Belmont, N. C., was killed by a circular saw while sawing wood.

Timothy B. Blackstone, formerly president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, died in Chicago.

Chicago police state that one of two men arrested in Leipsic, Germany, charged with stealing gems valued at $15,000, is Charles Woodward, with many aliases, known as the "diamond swallower," who, in his notorious career, has stolen half a million dollars' worth of diamonds.

It was reported that the Kentucky Democrats had planned to kidnap in Indiana and take to Kentucky a witness very important in the Goebel assassination case.

Three bank burglars dynamited the South Berwick (Me.) National Bank, but were frightened off by a whistle blown by a woman to attract the police.

Rev. C. W. McCully, acting pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Holyoke, Mass., was dismissed after having confessed indulging in dissipations.

James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullett, the Irish Invincibles who arrived in New York after being released from an Irish prison, were ordered to be deported.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution decorated the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers lying in Trinity Graveyard.

THE END OF THE WAY.

Where the rough road turns there's a valley sweet—
Where the skies are starred and fair;
We'll forget the thorns and the moonday heat
And rest in the roses there.
And the dark of the dreary, weary night
Will be lost at last in the morning light.

Where the rough road turns there's a haven blest
Where the ships at anchor ride,
And the sea winds sing sweet songs of rest
Over the dreamless tide.
Where the tempests fade from a silent shore
And the sails are furled forevermore.

O rest in the beautiful valley sweet,
And rest in the haven still.
What though the storms on the brave ships beat—
Though the thorns are keen to kill?
Let us dream that the dark of the dreary night
Will be lost at last in the morning light.
—F. L. Stanton.

His Family Scepter.

"By Jove, Gordon, I don't know what to make of you!" exclaimed Tom Fairleigh, drawing on his gloves with considerable show of vexation. "Amy Hepburn's happiness is dear to me. In fact, I came here to-night to tell you that I love her——"

"To tell me!" broke in Gordon. "Why don't you tell her?"

"Wait—can't you? Let me finish. I have told her, and she has declined me. It was done very gently and with the greatest possible regard for my feelings, but nevertheless I was declined. Don't think me a fool because I come here and make a confession which can be nothing less than mortifying. I'm doing it for Amy's sake."

"For Amy's sake?" achoed Gordon.

"Yes; I want to see her happy, and you are the man to make her so. She declined me on your account. Of course I knew long ago that you were my rival, but did not know until two hours ago that you were the successful one. You aren't worthy of her and don't deserve her, but don't think for a moment that I believe myself more worthy or more deserving." Pausing suddenly, Fairleigh walked to his friend's side and laid a hand on his shoulder. "I can't understand what you mean by leading Amy to believe that you care for her while all the time dividing your attention with Nell Forthdyke. Would you be inhuman enough to break a heart as loyal as Amy's?"

"Don't get tragic, Tom. I'm not going to break anybody's heart. Nell is rich, you know——"

"And so are you," sneered Fairleigh, walking hurriedly to the door and laying his hand on the knob, 'but Amy Hepburn is poor. Society dares you to wed with poverty. If you love Amy, are you man enough to dare? Examine into the financial condition of the Hepburns, reflect upon what caused their downfall in fortune and then let me see if you are strong enough to leap this Brahminical barrier of caste."

With this parting shot Fairleigh passed quickly out of the room and slammed the door behind him. Harry Gordon gave vent to a long whistle, seated himself back in a chair and thoughtfully lighted a cigar.

"That was quite a jolt," he muttered, looking upward through the curling wreaths of smoke. "How happy could I be with either were t'other charmer away!" It's as sure as can be that I love one and fancy the other. But who will unravel this gordion knot? Which is it to be—Amy or Nell?"

A knock fell on the door, not on the outside door, but on a door leading into a closet. Harry Gordon stirred uncomfortably in his chair, a vexed look coming into his eyes as he fixed them upon the closet door. After a brief interval of silence the knock was repeated.

"Now, what in the world aroused you?" cried Gordon.

"Business is business," came a hollow voice from the other side of the closet door. "I'm here for a purpose, and if I do not make that purpose manifest once in awhile you'll forget all about me."

This remark was followed by a clanking, cachinnatory outburst that seemed to grate harshly on Gordon's ear.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked.

"I want to come out and show myself. You know I'm here, but a little ocular demonstration won't come amiss, I take it. Remember, I'm showing consideration for you. I might have kicked open this door and stalked out into the room. But I didn't. I rapped."

"Can't you put it off? Come out tomorrow. I've got something else to think about now."

"The high and mighty order of family skeletons are not in the habit of playing second fiddle or taking back seats for anybody. I'm coming at once."

"All right, then," groaned Gordon, squaring himself about on his chair. "Come on."

The closet door flew open and a well developed skeleton strode out and dropped with a rattle into a chair. The cavernous eyes were blankly expressive—to Gordon. For him also there was something sarcastic in the grin of the fleshless jaws.

"Dust me off," said the skeleton. "I want to show up as frightful as possible to-night."

The request presented itself to Gordon as a command which he was powerless to disobey. Picking up a feather duster, he plied it vigorously about the gleaming white bones.

"Achoo!" he sneezed, dropping the duster and falling into his chair.

"You ought not to neglect me," said the skeleton. "I'm one of the family and should be treated as such. Now, then, let's have a chat."

The skeleton crossed its bony legs and settled back comfortably.

"Will it do me any good to have a chat with you?" queried Gordon.

"That remains to be seen. It used to do your father good. Why, it was my custom to visit him every night. As he sat before that table writing I'd sneak out of that closet, come quietly up behind him and put an arm caressingly around his neck." The skeleton laughed, working its bony jaws with a succession of crackling sounds that make Gordon shiver. "How it used to startle him! He would turn white as a sheet as he looked up into my face. Once he sprang to his feet in desperation, and we had a wrestle all about the room, overturning chairs, tables and everything else that came in our way."

"You succeeded in shortening my father's life," returned Gordon gloomily. "Under your tyranny he sank into his grave long before his time."

"So he did, so he did, and he passed me on to you with the rest of his property, real and personal. It was a rich inheritance, my dear boy, even though I had to be dragged at its heels. Yet don't accuse me of any responsibility for your father's taking off. He was the author of my existence. Like Frankenstein, he built me up bone by bone, and was not content until he had made a gigantic monster and had breathed into my bony breast the breath of life. Then in order that I might not afflict his right he stowed me away in that closet. Suppose I became the instrument of his own undoing. Is it not true that he was nevertheless the author of his own downfall?"

"Your logic seems to me as merciless as it is corect," answered Gordon, with knitted brows. "Still there are some points relating to your history on which my mind is a trifle obscure. What possessed my father to call into being a creature of your disagreeable character?"

"The almighty dollar, young man. He created me in order that you might inherit a little more wealth. He did not think then how I should one day sit astride his shoulders like the Old Man of the Sea, nor did he think that it was possible for me to afflict his son. For obvious reasons my relations with you are not so intimate as they were with your worthy father. I was evolved out of the wheat pit of the board of trade. Your father was a bull, and he mercilessly gored both life and fortune out of a certain bear who was not nimble enough to get out of his way."

"And who was this bear?" asked Gordon.

"A man named Hepburn."

"Amy Hepburn's father?" murmured the young man, rubbing his hand across his brow in an effort to remember.

"Yes, Hepburn lost every penny he had in the world through that disastrous wheat deal. He was forced into bankruptcy, and, unable to bear the disgrace, took his own life. His money went to increase the store your father left you, my boy, and it is now possible for you to live in luxury while Hepburn's wife and children must struggle on as best they can. However," and the skeleton got up and started back to its closet, "it is not for me to moralize. Now that I've caught myself delivering a homily I'll just take my departure. Au revoir, my dear fellow!"

Halting at the closet door the skeleton waved its adieu and disappeared within. Gordon sat in his chair, deep in thought, while his cigar burned itself out between his fingers.

At last he got up and shook his broad shoulders as though freeing himself from a disagreeable burden.

"Society has dared me," he muttered, "but I know my heart now and I'll do as I please." * * *

After Harry Gordon and Amy Hepburn had been married and had returned from their honeymoon, Harry brought his bride upstairs to his old bachelor's den and seated her in a chair.

"My dear," he said, 'I have a confession to make to you. My father once did your father a grievous wrong, and I have made myself the happiest fellow in the world by undoing it. However, as we are not to have any secrets from each other, you must know about this."

A look of astonishment came into Amy's blue eyes as she watched her husband proceed to the closet, throw open the door and go rummaging inside.

"I'm looking for something that does not seem to be there—the Gordon family skeleton, Amy. For the first time in fifteen years it is not to be found in that closet."

Just then a clanking tread was heard in the hallway without, the door was pushed slowly ajar and the skeleton limped in, supporting itself on a crutch and looking very much the worse for wear.

"There it is!" cried Gordon. "What's the matter with you, old chap? Here, sit down. I want to make you acquainted with my wife."

The family skeleton dropped into a chair and shook until it rattled like a score of castanets.

"I'm done for," it groaned. "You've fixed me, young man. I just dropped in to say good-by forever. But don't introduce me to your wife. We've met before."

"That's so, Harry," said Amy. "I know all about this family skeleton of yours. Don't let it worry you, my dear," and she threw her soft arms about his neck. "'Let the dead past bury its dead.' If we are happy, isn't that enough?"

"Enough, yes!" And he pressed a rapturous kiss upon her fair cheek.

That kiss pronounced the doom of the Gordon family skeleton. Forthwith it began to fade into thin air, finally vanishing and leaving not a wrack behind.

THE SCYTHE IN THE PINE TREE.

A Curious Reminder of the Son's Going to the War, Never to Return.

Thirty-eight years ago young Augustus Bliss of Warwick, Mass., quit cutting brush on his father's farm, hung his scythe on a pine tree and went off to war. The soldier boy never came back, and the scythe has never been taken down from the tree where he hung it, but has become imbedded in the growing pine until it is a fixture. This pathetic reminder of the great civil struggle is a familiar sight to members of the Sheomet Club of Springfield, as the tree stands near the club's comfortable quarters in Blissville, a hamlet just across the North Orange line into Warwick.

When young Augustus Bliss left home and parents, to fight his country's battles, Blissville was a busy centre of small industries, traces of which remain to tell the story of the shifting of the scene of manufacturing from the small country hamlet to large centres. The tree has witnessed all these changes, has seen the mill standing near slowly falling into decay, the population changing, but still the scythe hangs there, summer and winter, a mute testimonial to the devotion to duty that animated young Bliss. His father, Milton Bliss, was engaged in building the dam standing by, and sent his son to cut some briers that were in the way of stone that were needed. After the briers were cut the scythe was hung on a small pine tree near, probably without a thought of how long it would remain there.

In a day or two Augustus Bliss went to the front, having enlisted for a three years' term of service in the army some time previous. The young soldier never came back. He was but 18 years old when he enlisted, Aug. 4, 1862, in Company H, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. While with his regiment in the South, he was overtaken by a fatal illness, and died in an army hospital at Mildale, Miss. The circumstances of his contracting disease were very sad. He had gone to get water for his comrades, and his company had orders to march while he was gone. He tried to overtake them, and the over-exertion was more than he could stand, and he was taken ill with fever before he had been in battle. He was not brought home for burial, but his name is on the roll of honor on the soldiers' monument at Orange.

In all these years no one has meddled with the scythe. It has hung there a symbol and visible reminder to his father of his son's devotion to duty. As the tree grew, the scythe has become embedded in the wood, until it is a part of the tree. The snath, which has been forced off the scythe by the growing tree, is supported in its original position by a small framework. The woodwork of the tholes has yielded to the action of the elements and fallen away. Around the tree which is probably a little over a foot in diameter at its base has been erected a railing.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Queer Article of Diet.

The old schoolboy recipe of preparing lemonade by crushing the bodies of ants, diluting the composition with water and sweetening it with sugar is brought to mind by the account given in an Australian paper of the popularity as an article of diet among the natives of the Bogong moth, which they collect in thousands from openings in granite rocks. On both sides of many of the valleys in the Bogong mountains, the moths are found in great masses, both sides of deep chasms being literally covered with the insects, packed closely side by side and overlapping. A traveller who went to investigate the district, cooked about a quart of the moths and found them exceedingly palatable, with a flavor of walnut. The native collect them by spreading a blanket or sheet of bark beneath them. The moths, on being disturbed with a stick, fall down and are gathered up before they have time to crawl or fly away and are thrust into a bag. A hole is then made in the sand in which fire is put until the sand is thoroughly heated. The moths are then poured out of the bag stirred about in the hot ashes and placed on a sheet of bark until cold. They are then sifted in a net, to get rid of the heads, the wings and the legs have been previously singed off, and eaten as a crisp and tender morsel by the natives. When they are intended to be kept they are ground into paste and made into cakes.—Chicago Record.

His Revenge.

Two Joneses lived next door to each other, and having to call on one of them, Brown, of course, went to the wrong house. A crabbed servant answered the bell, and on Brown asking, "Is this Mr. John Jones's?" she replied, snappishly, as if she had been bothered with many such inquiries. "No, it ain't,' and slammed the door in his face. Brown walked on a few yards or so, when a bright thought struck him. He returned at once and rang the same bell again. Again the crabbed servant appeared, "Who said it was?" asked Brown, triumphantly, and walked away.—Tit-Bits.

In the Sudan horses are shod with camel's skin.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

The Law and the Rouge Pot—Witty Diaries Are a Smart Fad—German Tribute to British Nurses—Exquisite Lingerie—My Lady's Color—Etc., Etc.

The Law and the Rouge Pot.

In a book that I have been reading, says a London Madame Gossip, there is a woman who has invented a mask of gold-beater's skin, which transforms her from a very unpleasant-looking person to a radiantly-lovely beauty. What a fortune might be won if this effort of imagination could be made a fact. The curious thing is, however, that the use of it by any lady for the purpose of "enticing any of his (or her) Majesty's male subjects into marriage" would come under the operation of a forgotten statute of 1770, and entitle the wearer to be "prosecuted for sorcery."

Witt Diaries Are a Smart Fad.

Journal a la pepys are the newest fad of New York women. In these books they chronicle their daily social doings, all the witty sayings of those they come in contact with, which are numerous, as American society boasts of many smart women. Any comment their own bright minds suggest are also recorded. These are to be handed down to posterity. One of the leading spirits in the most exclusive set has dedicated her journal to her great granddaughter, devising that she only shall first read it. What interesting reading it will prove when that time comes can well be fancied.

German Tribute to British Nurses.

Dr. Krummacher, one of the German medical attaches who has just returned from South Africa, and has been describing the details of the British medical service to a Berlin audience, referred in terms of warm admiration to the Army Nursing Sisters. He expressed his regret that such an institution as an organized corps of nurses belonging to the army is unknown in Germany, where the nurses in time of war are supplied by the religious communities and by the Red Cross.

Exquisite Lingerie

Lingerie grows more exquisitely dainty year by year. An Empire night robe of shell pink surah has a square neck, with inserted guimpe of lace and wash ribbon. It is gathered just below the bust into a band of lace beading, through which pink ribbon is drawn. The sleeves are merely a large puff descending half way to the elbow, and edged by a deep ruffle. At the hem of the gown, which is slightly trained, is a six inch ruffle. A lace jabot extends from neck to foot in front. The other garments completing the set are similarly decorated, and a special feature of the chemise is the entire absence of fullness in the front, while the back is gathered full into a ribbon woven beading.

My Lady's Color.

A Parisian authority upon the subject of dress has just given a list of colors suited to different complexions. For brunettes with a creamy skin and black or brown hair the list comprises ivory, white, orange, very pale pink veiled with white lace or gauze, bright red and brilliant black in combination with white or a color. Women with a warm color, brown hair, and a brownish complexion, are allotted bright pinks, very pale turquoise-blue, pinkish lilac, cream, and especially such combinations of color as mastic and red-gray and pink, brown and blue, and, generally speaking, striped effects. For the golden-brown locks, with a fair, pale skin, there are black, pinkish gray, periwinkle blue, Navy-blue, dark red, milk white, and very dark green. Rosy blondes should wear golden brown, beige, mastic, ruby, bright violet, all white, canary yellow and white. Pale blondes are permitted dull black, dark red, all violet, sapphire blue, bright turquoise blue and very pale pink.

Pastel Shades in Lace.

Pastel shades are being dyed in lace. For the present it is chiefly the pale tan and suede tones that are being thus produced, not so very unlike the natural ecrue tint of some old laces. Ochre is the expressive name given to a deeper tint. These colored laces are applied to canvas, voile, taffetas, or alpaca dyed in a similar shade. Many of the laces are made wavy at the edges, so as to give curved lines when applied round or down a skirt instead of the stiffer straightness of ordinary lace insertion. This wavy make is called "lappetted" lace. It is to be much used let in dresses transparent fashion, with the material cut away under the lace to show a lining of entirely different color.

The Styles in Parasols.

Parasols are to be more distracting than ever this year. A marvellous amount of artistic taste is displayed in many of them. Satin has applique of black or white lace, insertions of lace appear edged by steel paillettes, fringe is used freely, and the one thing that is not in favor is the plain, unornamented sunshade. One dainty style called the "rose leaf" is made of tiny pink silk petals, so that the parasol when opened very much resembles a huge rose. An extremely elegant example made for a young woman is of silver gray crepe de chine, lined with shell pink and having in every division a spray of pink roses embroidered in relief, with green leaves and stems. This dainty article accompanies a gown of gray crepe, with pink drop skirt and embellishments.

To Keep One's Clothes in Order.

Brush skirts after wearing them, and turn wrong side out before hanging on skirt hangers.

Air bodices thoroughly, wrong side out, before putting them away. When ready to put away, stuff the sleeves with tissue paper, and hang them on coat hangers.

Shoes should be dusted and polished before being set in the closet. They may also be stuffed with tissue paper, which helps them to retain their shape. Very careful people use boot "trees."

Gloves should be peeled off the hand, from wrist to fingers, sprinkled with a little orris powder, turned right side out, and laid smoothly away between strips of perfumed flannel.

Hats and bonnets should be brushed after wearing, and the flowers or feathers re-arranged.

Ribbons and sashes will keep fresh longer if rolled about crushed tissue paper when not in use.

Clothes that are not in constant use will be better for an occasional airing and brushing. Dust, if allowed to collect on any article of dress, will soon destroy its color.

The Good Fellow Girl.

The "good fellow girl" is a product of modern society, says Mrs. Sage. There could not possibly be any congeniality or even sympathetic interest between me and this fin de siecle creature.

I was not a "good fellow" when I was young. Yet I had a good time. I was bridesmaid nine times, which shows that I was neither friendless nor neglected, and I entered into all the social pleasures of the other young people. We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves, but there wasn't a "good fellow" girl among us.

Since that time this new kind of a girl has come upon the social horizon. She plays tennis and golf. She talks about horses like a jockey. She is proud of her slang vocabulary. She isn't easily shocked. She rides a wheel in abbreviated skirts. She smokes a cigarette if she feels like it.

In truth, she has lost the sweetness, refinement and dignity that makes womanhood beautiful.

Some men will like her free manners and speech. She will doubtless get married, because she will have no hesitation in helping the man along if he seems at all backward. She is not hampered by any traditions of past. She boasts that she has cast aside the shackles that bound her sex. She believes that she revels in a newly found and delicious freedom. She does not know that many of the men who find her companionable do not admire her.

Nor do I think they would call her their ideal of what a wife and a mother should be. Too often she loses their respect and wins nothing in return.

As one man once said to a girl of this type:

"She is a good comrade, but I would not want her for a wife."

To my way of thinking, the old fashioned girl can never be improved upon. She was gentle, home-loving and home-making, and she was very sweet and lovable. She could not tool a coach. She did not know any slang. She wouldn't have ridden a wheel under any circumstances, and she would have scorned to be thought "one of the boys." And she won a measure of respect, admiration, love and homage of which any woman might well be proud. I am glad to say there are still many girls like her. May the "good fellow" girl's reign be short.—Washington Star.

Bits of Femininity.

The Paris summer girl has no end of linen frocks.

Black and white in combination are still the rage in the east.

Pink is bound to be the modish color of the summer cotton frock.

White and colored linens are used in novel combinations with foulard silks.

Cherries are fast usurping the popularity of the grape as a hat garniture.

Belts are either very wide or very narrow if you would be altogether correct.

Golfing skirts of green and brown, peat scented tweed, are a late departure.

Dragon flies with wings of gauze are among the late fetching hair ornaments.

The very newest skirts are those that have rows of shirring around the sides and back.

The long military cape, reaching to the hem of one's frock, is the latest utility wrap.

It is a popular device to combine the heaviest guipure and laces with the airest gauzes.

The taffeta silk skirt, in black and colors, for wear with fancy waists, is the most supreme vogue.

Large fancy collars are fashionable in blouses, bodices and applied to the jacket of the tailor frock.

White cotton d'esprit and plain bobbinet are very smart in combination with lace over silk foundations.

The tailor-made girl wears a four-in-hand of black velvet ribbon, with her linen collars and starched blouses.

The long quill has lived its day as accessory to the outling hat, its place now being filled by two silk pompons the color of the hat.

The new golf hats are on the Alpine order and are made of the reversible goods like the skirt, the plaid side forming the under brim.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

EVADED RAIDS 20 YEARS.

"Bill" Pritts, Long Sought as an Alleged Moonshiner, is Finally Captured—Accused of Murder in 1890—Was Surprised at the Home of a Friend in the Fayette County Mountains—Other News.

"Bill" Pritts, aged 63 years, who has evaded the raids of revenue officers during the past twenty years, and against whom are pending charges of murder and moonshining, was captured by two Government officers at Connellsville, who, single-handed, made a swift descent upon their man and carried him off to prison out of a region filled with his sympathizers. Pritts was lodged in the borough prison. He is wanted for the shooting of "Yoney" Hostettler, whom he is accused of having killed because Hostettler divulged the secrets of the illegal distillers. Pritts' two sons are also in the toils of the law, having been tried at Pittsburg recently on the charge of moonshining. The jury disagreed, and the boys will be tried again in October. Pritts was captured in the wilds of the Chestnut Ridge. The capture was made by County Detective Alexander McBeth and Revenue Officer Dickson, of Pittsburg. The officers learned that Pritts had gone from his home to that of John Trinkey, four miles across the mountains. Thither the officers went. When near the house they suddenly came across Pritts, sitting on the edge of a field. He ran about half a mile before the officers caught up to him. The officers threw him down and by main strength put handcuffs on him. Pritts' still was found one mile from his house when his sons were arrested some months ago.

Snake in the Bed.

About 10 o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. John E. Kilroy, of Lambertville, were about to retire, they were horrified upon turning down the covers to find coiled up in the center of the bed a two-foot pilot snake. Mrs. Kilroy's screams aroused the neighbors, many of whom entered the house. The snake was pulled from the bed with a garden rake and killed by a few well-directed blows. Mrs. Kilroy has been prostrated by the shock.

Died at Prayer Meeting.

Mrs. Louise Schuyler, widow of Dr. Jacob Schuyler, died suddenly while attending a prayer meeting at the Market Street Presbyterian Church, Bloomsburg. Mrs. Schuyler had been in apparently good health and was thought at first to have fainted. A physician was hastily summoned, who found her dead upon his arrival.

Killed by Blow of Jack Handle.

Vincent Topper, of Hanover, a section hand on the Pennsylvania Railroad, endeavored to lift the track with a jack, when a cog slipped, causing the handle of the jack to strike him on the side of the head with terrific force, knocking him senseless. He died before he could receive medical attention.

Naked Lamps Caused Explosion.

By an explosion of gas in the Cayunga mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, three men were so badly injured that they will probably die. The injured men are Benjamin Amos, Adam Miller and Bolas Poncaw, all of them married. The men encountered a body of gas which was ignited by their naked lamps.

Monument to Gridley.

A committee of citizens is engaged in raising a fund for the erection of a monument in Lake Side Cemetery, Erie, in honor of Captain Charles V. Gridley, commander of the flagship Olympia, in the battle of Manila Bay. J. F. Lowning is chairman of the committee, and will duly acknowledge the receipt of contributions.

Tot Rolled Down Precipice.

Foster, the 2-year-old son of Michael Rowe, at the Cornwall ore banks, strayed from home alone and rolled down the almost perpendicular side of the "Johnson cut," in the middle hill, a distance of fully 125 feet. The boy escaped injury, except slight wounds on the head and back. There the child lay all night, but he was bright and laughing when the father discovered him behind a big rock.

In Brief.

Sparks from a mill at Rankin set fire to a car in a passing freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The car was burned and nineteen head of cattle which it contained perished.

County Treasuree T. S. Nevin, of Chambersburg, received $22.50 conscience money sent to him by a person who said it was county tax due on an estate which had never been properly returned for taxation.

The York County Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Grangeville, instructed Senator Haines to request President McKinley to retain United States District Attorney Beck in office.

The commencement exercises of the Milford High School were held. The graduating class was composed of Jennie Struthers, valedictorian; Harriet Horton, salutatorian; Dora Rochotte, historian; Meda Boyd, poetess.

W. F. Herring, a lumber dealer and contractor at Tyronville, was arrested on a charge of forgery preferred by F. De Hyde, of the Second National Bank. Herring was placed under $1000 bail.

Prominent People.

The Khedive of Egypt hopes to visit America next year.

Emperor William, of Germany, has promoted himself to be Field Marshal General.

Representative Small, of North Carolina, is devoting himself to the study of fishes.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of LL.D. on King Oscar of Sweden.

Henry Clews is reported as saying that he considers Mrs. Hetty Green as the equal of Russell Sage in conducting a business transaction.

"Tom" Watson, of Georgia, has announced that he is out of politics for good. It is said that his law practice nets him $20,000 a year.

In six months it will be a whole half century since Galusha A. Grow was elected for his first term in Congress.

General Lord Kitchener, after the Boer war is ended, will succeed General Paver Palmer as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Among Sir John Lubbock's eccentricities is his fondness for insect pets. He once had a wasp which would lie still in his hand and be stroked.

Charles H. Allen, the new governor of Porto Rico, was president of his class at Amherst, and besides being one of the best students in the place was also the best billiard player.

When George Wyndham, now prominent in English dispatches, first entered the British War Office a little over a year ago, he did not have a gray hair. Now his hair is all silvery white.

SHOES

That Stand on Their Own Bottoms

That is true literally and it is just as true metaphorically. Our shoes stand on their own bottoms. They rest on their well earned reputation. People know them. People like them. People buy them. People wear them.

We carry no shoes that must be bolstered up with clever names and elaborate advertising. We advertise our shoes to let the public know what we are doing, but our advertising is merely an incident. With some it is the whole thing. Without advertising some business would die. This is not that sort of a business.

For many years we have been shoeing the people of this bailiwick with unvarying satisfaction. Upon the record we have made the business stands. We maintain that record by maintaining the same high quality in our shoes and by keeping the prices down to the lowest safe point.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,

146m CENTRE HALL.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

About date of this bulletin a high or warm wave will be not far from longitude of Muscatine and San Antonio, moving slowly eastward and a low or warm wave will then be in longitude of Toledo.

A low temperature wave of small dimensions will cross the west of Rockies country about 2, great central valleys 7, eastern states 9. About this time weather changes will be sluggish and of no great importance. Rather cool for good growing weather. Storm waves near 7 will take southern routes and will be of a mild character.

From 7 onward each succeeding disturbance will take a more northern route and increase in force. A marked augmentation in storm energies will be manifest about 10 and at least a few local storms will result within the ten days following. From 15 to 18 these storms will probably reach their greatest force and the ten days drouth that will have visited portions of the country will be partially broken near the middle of the month.

The week ending 8 a. m., June 18 will average above normal temperature and below normal rainfall east of and the reverse west of the Rocky's crest.

Honest Employment.

When a newspaper attacks the hired girl, just because she works for a living, and calls her a "kitchen mechanic," it is time that element of the community should rise up in arms. The hired girl or any other working girl is far his or their superiors. It is just as honorable to work in the kitchen as it is to sit in the parlor with your legs crossed, just because "Pap" has money. This would be a great country if all were wealthy and no one to hire to do the work. The girl who has the snap and energy to earn a livelihood at honorable employment, be it in the kitchen or the store, the office or the dressing room, she is just as good as any millionaire who drives a bobtailed team or any man who belongs even to the best social clubs.—Franklin *Leader*.

Festival.

A festival will be held in Grange Arcadia on Saturday evening, June 16th, from 5.00 to 11.00 p. m. Ice cream, cake, strawberries and other delicacies of the season will be served. Everybody is invited to attend. Proceeds for the benefit of the Hall fund.

Wont Ship From Here.

Lindenhall claims it will be the shipping point for the Kettle lumber operation and not Centrehall as once contemplated; informant says a prejudice against this point is the cause—sorry for the latter.

A BIG BLAZE.

The Large Barn and all the Outbuildings Destroyed.

The quiet community of Tusseyville was startled early Tuesday morning by the alarm of fire, and it was discovered the large barn belonging to William Rockey, huckster at that place, was on fire.

Mr. Rockey deals in produce and poultry quite extensively and had large buildings erected, convenient for his business. On Tuesday morning about six o'clock, William Moyer, the man he has employed to assist him, hitched the team to the wagon and started out to collect produce. Mr. Rockey was at the house, and on looking towards the barn discovered smoke issuing from it, and at once went to investigate. On opening the door he found a blaze on the hay mow, on the first floor of the barn.

He at once gave the alarm, and assistance came at once. Every effort was made to save the building, by carrying water from the creek which flows close by the buildings. But the fire had gotten such headway, it could not be extinguished until the large barn, wagon shed, refrigerator, wood shed and summer kitchen were consumed, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts the handsome residence was saved. It was on fire several times, and all the furniture was carried out of the house, but they succeeded in saving the building, although it was badly scorched by the flames.

Mr. Rockey had gotten a car load of shelled corn a short time ago, and had stored about one hundred and fifty bushels in his barn for his own use, and this, with considerable hay and other feed was all destroyed by the flames. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as Mr. Rockey and the hired man had been in the barn a short time before and noticed nothing unusual.

This is a heavy loss to Mr. Rockey. The buildings had all been erected recently, and contained all the latest improved conveniences for his business. It is only partially covered by insurance.

A Fight Over the Flag at Lewisburg.

On Decoration Day, Henry Slifer and James Kahle, well-known young men of Lewisburg, were committed to jail to await trial on the charges of having committed an assault with intent to kill.

The commitment of Slifer and Kahle is the culmination of an exciting incident that occurred late the night before in which Edward Farrell figured as a hero.

Farrell and a number of fellow-members of the Patriotic Sons of America were returning to their homes, in New Columbia, when Slifer and Kahle ran into the street and tore a large American flag from the carriage containing the men.

The pair immediately began tearing the flag in strips, when Farrell jumped from the carriage and attempted to regain the emblem. Although Slifer and Kahle are much larger than Farrell, the latter soon gave both knockout blows, but not until the two ruffians had thrown a number of stones which, if they had struck Farrell, would probably have killed him.

The flag during the fight had been badly torn. The fighting caused a large crowd to gather, and had it not been for the timely arrival of the police the two offenders would likely have been roughly handled. The crowd had already begun to make threats. Owing to the disgraceful character of their act the friends of the prisoners have not yet furnished bail for their appearance at court.

Died at Bellefonte.

The wife of William H. Garman, died at her home at Bellefonte early Tuesday morning from brain fever and heart trouble. The lady was taken ill last Thursday when she was found unconscious in bed, in which condition she lay until death resulted. She was aged over 33 years, and leaves her husband and three small children to survive her. Mrs. Garman was a native of Southington, Conn., and her maiden name was Miss May Savage.

Childrens' Day Service.

The Sabbath schools of the different churches will observe Childrens' day, and are making preparations, and will render programs appropriate for the occasion. The Lutheran Sabbath school will hold their service next Sabbath, June 10, at 7.30 p. m.; the Reformed Sabbath school on the 17th of June, and the Presbyterian on the 24th of June.

Braves the Elements.

Irrepressible Samuel H. Diehl, the well-known Bellefonte carriage dealer, has braved the elements at present agitating the Republican county politics, and has come out as a candidate for Assembly. He's first in the field, and is the first one of many thousands to think a Republican has a ghost of a chance of being elected.

Death at Fillmore.

Mary Jane, wife of Adam Kelly, died at her home at Fillmore on May 28th, after an illness of only a few days. She leaves a husband and four small children. Her age was nearly 34 years. She was born at Oak Hall, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Lytle.

Hurt on the Railroad.

James Sandoe, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sandoe, of this place, was badly injured on the railroad Tuesday of last week. Jim is a fireman in the employ of the Penna. Railroad and has a run on a freight from Allegheny to Conemaugh. Last Tuesday while in the cab of his engine returning from Conemaugh to Allegheny, he was struck by either a box car or switch arm along side the track and thrown from the engine cab. He was knocked senseless, and did not regain consciousness until Wednesday morning at the West Penn Hospital in Pittsburg. Jim's collar bone was broken and he had some bruises and cuts on the head. As soon as his condition permits him to leave the hospital he will come home home.

Oleo Bomb From Centre.

County grange lecturer, Col. James F. Weaver, on behalf of the Centre county grangers, has sent a strong protest to President McKinley against the removal of United States district attorney Beck before the oleo prosecutions are ended as Mr. Beck can be relied upon to prosecute the oleo criminals with ability and fearlessly. Pretty much all the granges in the state have sent similar protests to the President. The granges are about unanimous too, in denouncing Stone and his agricultural department officials, for the cahoot with the bogus butter dealers and pocketing 1-cent-a-pound for protecting the rascals.

Where Did It Come From?

R. E. Davis is digging a well on his farm at Sunderlinville, near Galeton. A few days ago his sons, Guy and Arthur, found at a depth of nine feet a a large stone, which they had broken in two while removing it. Their surprise was great when out of a cavity in the centre there emerged a snake of the same color as the stone. It was sixteen inches in length, and started to crawl rapidly away. When killed it was seen the reptile was without eyes. This curiosity is exciting much attention. People are at a loss to know how it came to be in the centre of the stone, and how it survived without air.

Agriculturists in the County.

We met a number of prominent state agriculturists who to the number of more than 50, representing the State department of agriculture, the State college department of public instruction, State grange, farmers' alliance, State diary union, State board of agriculture, Guernsey cattle breeders' association and all other agricultural organizations in the State, met at State College this week for the purpose of devising plans for the betterment of the agricultural education and instruction in the State.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

Charles H. Meyer, ex-postmaster of Centre Hall and son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer, a few days ago had a narrow escape from drowning in the canal near Millersburg, Pa. With two companions he went out gunning in the evening for frogs. The boat was capsized and its occupants were thrown into the canal. Charley could not swim and he went to the bottom. Fortunately his companions were at home in the water and he was towed to land, little the worse for the experience.

Attempted Suicide.

William P. Gates, aged 29 years, and unmarried, attempted to commit suicide last Saturday at the home of his parents at Rock Springs, by drinking two bottles of laudanum. Physicians took him in hand and by hard work succeeded in saving the young man's life. He is a brother of Roland Gates, who was recently killed by the cars in the Harrisburg yards, and it is supposed brooding over his brother's death was the cause for the attempt on his life.

Horse Thief Arrested.

Charles Reigle from Union county stole a horse and buggy from Mrs. Amos Engle, near Lochiel, last week and was found in Reigle's possession at Middleburg, Wednesday of last week, and he was put in jail there, until sheriff Wagner took him to Lewisburg jail. Reigle is about 17 years old. He traded the horse which is said to be a good one to some one for a very poor one and refuses to tell where the stolen horse is, says the Snyder News.

Brooder Burned.

On Tuesday of last week the chicken house of Mr. James A. Keller, about one mile east of Centre Hall, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated from an oil lamp setting fire to a chicken brooder, which was inside the building. The building was destroyed along with about 150 little chickens. The loss is small, but the chicken crop will be a short one for Mr. Keller this year.

Will Drive Away Flies.

People in the country who are annoyed by flies should remember that clusters of the fragrant clover, which grows abundantly by nearly every roadside, if hung in the room and left to dry and shed its faint fragrant perfume through the air, will drive sway more flies than sticky saucers of molasses and other fly-traps and fly-papers can ever collect.

Settled Up Their Accounts.

The boro school directors settled up their accounts for the year ending Jue 1st, and the balance was found on the right side of the sheet. The board received almost $200 from the township for teaching Potter township scholars. With a fund in hand this money was applied to lifting $400 of the $900 school bonds issued last year to defray expense of buying a lot and other necessary improvements about the school building. The statement issued makes a creditable showing for the wisdom and economy practiced by the directors in caring for the people's interests. To serve as a director in Centre Hall requires the patience and endurance of a saint. Regardless of the action or intent of the directors, every move made by them was construed by some few yellow disturbers which must pollute every town, as being criminal in its design. The board was censured, innuendos and vile epithets were hurled at them by these few whose only design was to create trouble. The directors installed an additional school, established a curriculum and laid down a course for the scholars. To the scholars the system was satisfactory, nevertheless a yellow cur's howl went up, but the course as laid down stayed. It is a hard matter for a school director with any self respect to serve in that capacity. Men who would have the public good at heart positively refuse to allow their names to be used for the office. In consequence men are put up for the office whose souls could be crowded by the score into a two-grain capsule. Men of this calibre are supposed to be fit subjects for counseling the education of the children.

The retiring members of the board were Jerry Miller and John T. Lee. They did their work well, but neither one could be bribed into accepting the office again.

The new board organized by electing D. A. Boozer president, and S. W. Smith secretary. With these two are G. W. Ocker, W. O. Rearick, John S. Dauberman and H. G. Strohmeier, who have their terms to serve. Teachers will be elected at a future meeting.

Furnace Closed Down.

The old Valentine furnace plant at Bellefonte, was closed down on Saturday. The furnace was leased over a year ago by the newly organized Empire Steel and Iron Company and after some repairs was blown in about June 1, and has been operated continuously until now. The blowing out is permanent so far as the Empire Company is concerned, as they will not again put the furnace in blast. Iron has dropped in the market and with the boom nearing its close, the furnace will be closed before the panic sets in. Several hundred men will be thrown out of employment at the ore mines and at the furnace.

Church Appointments.

The following services will be held next Sabbath under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. At Centre Hall, Sabbath school at 9 a. m.; preaching and Communion at 10 a. m., C. E. at 6.30 p. m. Preparatory service at 2.30 p. m. Saturday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30. Preaching at 3 p. m. at Pine Stump school house, next Sabbath.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday June 10: Centrehall 7 p. m.; Spr. Mills 10 a. m.; Tusseyville 2 p. m.

Big Fire at Eagleville.

Thursday morning of last week after midnight the steam saw mill, grist mill and plaining mill of Frank Kessinger at Eagleville, was destroyed by fire. Four men who were in the mill had a narrow escape from being burned up and had barely time to escape with a few of their clothes. The origin of the fire is not known. No insurance.

Bikers Must Keep off the Walks.

The High Constable intends to fully enforce the prohibition of bicycle riders using the walks and pavements of the town, and there is very little annoyance to pedestrians in consequence. The streets of the town are in good condition and any biker caught on the pavements will be compelled to whack up sufficient to make some needed road repairs.

Killed at Pittsburg.

William McGuire, whose home is near Stormstown, this county, was killed on the railroad near Pittsburg Wednesday evening. He was employed as a brakeman on a freight train. His remains were brought to his home near Stormstown where the interment took place Saturday.

The Oleo Fighters.

The state granges keep pelting Stone and Hamilton with oleo balls in which amusement those of Centre county are firing their share; they come so thickly from all sides all the time that no chance is left for the 1-cent-a-pound set to dodge or take a rest.

Will Observe Childrens' Day.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills, assisted by the Union Sunday school of that place, will hold Childrens' day exercises in the Spring Mills Presbyterian church, on Sunday, June 17th, at 10.30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Heroic Act—Henry Bush Saved His Wife From Roasting.

Henry Bush, of Bald Eagle valley did a heroic deed. On Wednesday night of last week his house was burned to the ground, and when the building was a mass of flames the discovery was made that Mrs. Bush was still in the burning building.

Not another man present was brave enough to attempt a rescue, but Bush broke from those who tried to hold him back, rushed in through flames and smoke, found his aged wife unconscious on the floor, and carried her out to safety. Both were terribly burned.

Let us Have Economy.

Ed. Reporter: From report it seems that Potter twp. has some 16 or 18 schools, over a large territory and considerable traveling to do, and the secretary performs the work for $50 a year. Now our town only has four schools and all in one building and the secretary gets $50 a year. Now as our schools are on a complete running plan this $50 salary is a self-evident extortion. Let it correspond with the township salary. Taxpayer.

They Always Pull Together.

Our old friend Ramsey, of Pleasant Gap, spent a few hours as a pleasant caller in our sanctum. His health demands his retirement from hard active business. He thinks Pleasant Gap always works in harmony as to all that pertains to the place, and its citizens are not jealous of each other, hence they all work together, and what they undertake is a success, and they don't have any town-killers. We told him that we had often observed that that is true and a credit to Pleasant Gap.

A Fine Lot of Horses.

Fred Briel, the horse buyer who has been in our vicinity the past ten days buying horsess, shipped a car load on Monday afternoon to his sales stables at Newark, N. J. The horses were shipped by express in a palace horse car. The animals were bought at from $140 down, and were an exceptionally fine lot.

Cut Down the Polls.

Six Bell telephone polls which had been set into a field of Mrs. Adam Smith, near Centre Hill, without her permission, were sawed off last Sunday night. Hello!

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight sprain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Finger Mashed.

Michael Condo met with a painful accident last week in which he had the middle finger on his right hand mashed. He was working on the railroad and a tie fell on his hand.

Goods for Spring and Summer

We have added a large new line of the latest style Dress Goods, and can give a better assortment for selection than can be found elsewhere in the valley. We have our other lines just as complete, and our prices are always right.

Come and see.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

All Cards

Calling for Solar Baking Powder at my store will be redeemed at full value if brought in at once. The powder is excellent and it costs you nothing but returning the order card to me.

Custom-Made Suits

Sold from sample at very low margins. Suits can had in four days and must fit or no sale. Ask to see samples.

Commencing Monday, April 23, for one week, will sell Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Shoes at Cut Prices.

Over 400 pairs. Don't miss them.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

No Advance in Prices

—ON—

Chamber Suits

AND Side Boards

AT BRACHBILL'S.

Come and see before they get away from you.

This season Go-Carts and Baby Carriages now ready for you at old time prices.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.

A few more of our beautiful 8 piece Golden Oak Chamber Suits, $17.00
Or 18 10 piece Suit with Spring and Mattress for, - - -$23.00

Come and See Them.

John Smith & Bro.,

SPRING MILLS.